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THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Serious Illness of Gen. Garibaldi.

The Pope Orders the Release of the Captive Revolutionists.

Demonstrations of Sympathy for the Executed Fenians.

ITALY.

Reported Illness of Garibaldi—Liberation of Garibaldian Prisoners—Withdrawal of French Troops from Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 24—Evening.

It is reported that GARIBALDI is lying seriously ill in prison at Varignano, and that his sons have both hurried to his bedside with medical aid.

Dispatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical forces during the late campaign.

Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition in Italy, and return to France.

The Florence journals deny the truth of the report that the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The Pope Acquiesces in the Plan—Italy, Wurtemburg and Bavaria to Participate.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

His Holiness the Pope, who was at first strenuously averse to any Conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, has at length withdrawn his objections, and is now in full accord with the proposition of NAPOLEON.

The Government of Bavaria, which it was asserted would not join the Conference, has also signified its acceptance of the French plan.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23—Evening.

Many of the details of the Conference have already been agreed upon. Munich, in Bavaria, has been chosen as the place, and the 11th of December as the time. Since the last dispatches the Governments of Italy and Wurtemburg have signified their intention of accepting places in the Conference.

The Paris *Patrie*, of this morning, in a leading article on the subject, takes occasion to deny the report that Gen. DIX had expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Execution of the Condemned Fenians—Demonstrations of Sympathy for Their Fate in London.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 23—Evening.

The condemned Fenians, Messrs. ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this city at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain-storm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large.

The city is now perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 24—10 P. M.

The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN took place to-day.

At noon a funeral procession, consisting of about two thousand persons, was formed, and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large black banner, upon which was inscribed the motto:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park a solemn meeting was organized according to the programme previously announced.

Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which, during the afternoon, the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audience, and the hurried executions at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar nature of the occasion and the character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the Police, who were prepared for an emergency, were not once called upon to interfere.

This evening a similar meeting was held at a public hall in this city, which was largely attended by Irishmen.

No disturbance whatever occurred, and the city is perfectly quiet.

Arrest of the Fenian Col. Burke.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

A prominent Fenian leader, Col. BURKE, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged that he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

Destructive Fire at Keesville.

KEESVILLE, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24.

A fire occurred at this place last nigh, which destroyed the Post-office, telegraph and express offices, drug, dry-goods, jewelry and shoe stores, as also the office and material of the *Essex County Republican*. Scarcely anything was saved. It is impossible at present to form any estimate of the losses.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 525 miles west from Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid to Evans Pass, 30 miles further, and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock cuttings on the western slope will continue during the Winter, so that track-laying may be resumed early in the Spring.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Nov. 24.

As Judge CHASE will not arrive here until to-morrow afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until 2 o'clock, when Judge CHASE will deliver the charge to the Grand Jury. It is not known whether he will remain during all the trial. Mr. DAVIS' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on, and the Government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their part.

A letter was received to-day from Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who has been summoned as a witness by the Government, saying that he will be in Richmond to-morrow.

Messrs. O'CONOR and SHEA, for the defence, arrived to-day; and Messrs. BRADY, of New-York, and REID, of Philadelphia, will come when the trial has commenced.

Messrs. EVARTS and DANA, for the prosecution, have also arrived to-day.

Mr. DAVIS attended St. Paul's Church this morning.

Reorganization of the National Bank of Newton—Musical Matters.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The National Bank of Newton, which failed some time since, has been reorganized under the name of the "National Safety Fund Bank of Boston," and will be located in this city.

The LaGrange-Brignoli Opera Troupe continue to draw full houses at the Boston Theatre. They remain here another week.

Fire at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, Nov. 24.

A fire occurred in Rumford Block this morning, damaging the building to the amount of $1,500. The stock of Messrs. CHURCHILL & KILBURN, on the first floor, was damaged by water to the amount of $5,000. The office of the *Independent Democrat*, in the upper stories, was damaged to the amount of $2,500. The other occupants of the block sustained slight losses. All the losses are fully insured.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Letter from an Original Union Man—Moderation and Forbearance Earnestly Advocated.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* publishes a letter from Col. CHARLES S. G. DOSTER, of Antauga, written previous to the adoption of the majority report from the Committee on the Franchise by the Reconstruction Convention of that State. Col. DOSTER says:

"It is said that I have abandoned the Republican Party and joined the Conservative. This is a mistake. In 1861 I regarded secession as a great blunder and wrong in policy. Subsequent events have sustained this opinion. As soon as the war was ended, history and common sense convinced me that the sooner the seceded States were fully restored to their former political relations with the Federal Government, the sooner the bleeding wounds of the whole country would be healed, and every interest promoted. I then believed that it was the true policy of the conquering North to deal magnanimously with the humbled and subjugated South; to offer her in good faith the most liberal terms of reconstruction; to ignore the fatal mistakes and blunders of the past, and only demand loyalty for the future. In 1865, in the Alabama Legislature, I voted for the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, forever prohibiting Slavery throughout the United States, except as a punishment for crime. I then supposed that this was intended as a basis of restoration. In December, 1866, I voted in the same body for the Howard Amendment, believing it to be our true policy to resume our former relations with the General Government as soon as possible and upon the easiest terms practicable. The Alabama Legislature would have adopted the amendment if they had been assured of its finality as a settlement. I think great injustice is done to the last Legislature. It is often styled "Rebel Legislature" by our zealous partisans. *Four-fifths of that body were original Union men.* They were elected soon after the end of the war, when there were intense prejudices existing throughout the State against men who had been leading Secessionists. While they did not hate the South they were fully loyal to the General Government, and had no sympathy for extreme men. Since the close of the war my cardinal political maxim has been, *Reconstruction upon the best attainable terms.* If I were in the Convention I should favor the minority report of the Committee on Franchise. When I associated myself with the Republican Party, I did so believing that that party had the will and power fully to restore us to our true position in the Union; to settle the vexed questions between the North and South, and to restore tranquility, confidence and ultimate prosperity to our ruined State. I did not think, nor do I now think that the great Republican Party of the Union intended by its reconstruction measures to make the South a pandemonium; to create an irreconcilable war of races, more bitter and terrible than that which once was waged between the Spaniards and Moors in Old Spain; to drive every white man and true patriot in the Southern States away from the Republican Party, and to virtually expel the whites from the South. If the majority report of the Franchise Committee becomes the fundamental law of the State, it will unavoidably have this fatal effect. The recent proceedings of the Convention indicate that *extreme men govern*, and that wild measures will prevail. If so, all is lost with us. Poor Alabama! Already bleeding at every pore, impoverished and ruined; her talent paralyzed and her intelligence overborne, if the whites of the State are disfranchised, as contemplated, and as will result from the adoption of said report, and, if the wild schemes now before the Convention prevail, the day of settlement, tranquility and prosperity is postponed far into the future. We need nothing so much as a return of confidence. The disposition manifested by the Convention to *undo what has been done to subvert the settled order of things and to innovate upon the past is having a disastrous influence* upon the country. It is paralyzing and prostrating the trade, commerce and hopes of our State as with a blight and mildew. I do not impugn the motives nor suspect the patriotism of those who advocate the majority report, and the wild, disturbing and revolutionary projects now before the Convention. I presume that they fail to comprehend the legitimate effects of their measures. I have ever opposed disfranchisement and confiscation in every shape. In all the speeches which I have attempted to make, I have earnestly opposed extreme measures. I have urged universal amnesty and an oblivion of all past offenses, and have deprecated everything tending to engender an antagonism of races. Those who have heard me will attest the correctness of my statement. In the first State Convention held by the Republican Party at Montgomery, I introduced resolutions embodying these sentiments. I have never changed. I shall live and die true to these sentiments. They are sanctioned by wisdom, philosophy, patriotism and religion. Long as the Republican Party of Alabama adhere to these sentiments, I expect to act with it. The moment it abandons them and enters the field of proscription and revenge, I shall cease to act with it. This is the only course in which I can preserve my self-respect and a good conscience. Though I feel an intense devotion to the whole Union and the flag of our common country, yet I love my native sunny South, crushed, oppressed, bleeding and humiliated as she is, above all God's green earth, and can never, will never, co-operate with those who seek to oppress, degrade and forever ruin her. *If the Radical wing of the Republican Party is successful* in their revolutionary and proscriptive measures in the State Convention, then the *great mass of the whites will abandon the party*, because they will surely see in its triumph the certain defeat and loss of everything worth living for, and the hopeless degradation of themselves and their children. How could they do otherwise without utter stultification and self-abasement? Could it be expected of them, for the sake of party, that they would sustain a line of policy utterly at war with every interest of the State, and which will perhaps, unalterably, connect our destiny and all our substantial hopes to the ruthless hands of ignorance, superstition, malice and revenge, and thus cause our beautiful State to relapse into barbarism? There is nothing more certain than this. The extremists seem to be legislating solely for their own protection. They err greatly in judgment, and are pursuing a wretched policy. *They vainly imagine that their safety demands that they shall tie the hands of those who oppose them.* They have certainly read history in vain. They have now an opportunity of rearing about them an impregnable fortress. This can only be done by a liberal exercise of charity and magnanimity in the hour of their precarious triumph. Any other course will unmistakably point to the fatal handwriting upon the wall. A party maintaining its supremacy by violence and by a reckless subversion of the laws of God and man can enjoy but a brief triumph. History is pregnant with examples in proof of the proposition. Extreme men assert that *opposition to their policy denotes disloyalty to the Government. This is a great mistake.* My observation fully satisfies me that the former Secessionists, with some exceptions, are as loyal to the General Government as any class of our citizens. When the war ended they, in good faith, abandoned forever Slavery and the right of secession. All desire that the colored man shall be kindly treated, and that our Northern brethren shall come among us and buy our lands and assist in developing the resources of our country, and live in peace with us.

I write this in the spirit of kindness, and hope that men of extreme views will yet relent. Yours, very respectfully, CHARLES S. G. DOSTER.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA AND MANHATTAN.

The steamships *Manhattan* from Liverpool Nov. 12, and *Saxonia* from Hamburg Nov. 9 and Southampton Nov. 13, arrived at this port yesterday. The news by the *Saxonia* is one day later than the advices received by the *America*.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in Moorfields Chapel, in London, Nov. 12, for the repose of the souls of the Papal soldiers who had fallen in Italy. A large number of the Roman Catholic clergy of the metropolis officiated. Archbishop MANNING assisted in the ceremony, and afterwards preached a sermon on Rome and the Papacy. He maintained that Rome was the capital of Christendom, and not of Italy, and said that any attempt to disturb the temporal sovereignty of the Pope should be denounced by the entire Catholic Church. Non-intervention on the part of any Catholic nation when the Pope's position was attacked, would be nothing less than absolute apostacy.

The Florence *Official Gazette*, of Nov. 12, publishes an article protesting against the suppression of the Apostolical Legation in Sicily, as being an attack upon the inviolable prerogatives of the Italian Crown. The Government has taken steps to prosecute before the tribunals any one who may attempt to carry out this act.

A Vienna dispatch, dated Nov. 12, says it is stated that the formation of a responsible Parliamentary Ministry is near at hand. Prince CARLOS AUERSPERG is expected to be President of the Council, Baron HASNER, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. BERGER, Minister of Justice, and Herr GISKRA, Minister of Commerce, while Baron BECKE retains the Portfolio of Finance for the Cis-Leitban provinces. Baron SENNYEY, the Hungarian Tavernikus, is spoken of as the Finance Minister of the Empire.

The news published in a Bavarian paper that the proposed marriage of the King with the Duchess SOPHIE had not been broken off, and that the ceremony would take place on the 29th of November, is entirely unfounded.

In the Wurtemburg Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 12, in reply to a question from Herr MOHL, Herr VON VARNBUHLER declared that no negotiations were pending between Prussia and the South German States for any further legislation in common between those States and the North German Confederation.

The *Presse* and the *Debatte* of Vienna coincide in stating that Baron PROKESCH, the Austrian Ambassador to the Porte, has not, as alleged by certain foreign journals, been instructed to present either a note or any other document upon the Cretan question, but merely to discuss the matter verbally with FUAD PACHA upon the basis of facts. The above-named papers add that, since the presentation of the last Austrian note, the serious position of the Cretan question has remained unchanged.

A dispatch from Berne says that the Federal Council has approved the Postal Convention with the United States.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Bitter Feeling in Regard to French Interference at the Battle of Mentana—An Experiment with the Chassepot Rifles—Garibaldi's Plans—Treaties Between France and Rome—The Elections in Germany—Bread Riots Apprehended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

When I sent off my last letter giving an account of the defeat and utter rout of the Garibaldians at Monte Rotondo, or rather Mentana, the dispatch of Gen. DE FAILLY, chief of the French expeditionary corps, had not been published by the *Moniteur*. Rumors were current that the French had taken part in the action, but they were attributed to a desire on the part of the opposition papers to intensify the feeling which the main announcement had excited. Gen. FAILLY's report of the action put an end to all uncertainty on the subject. It is now made clear that but for the coöperation of the French the Pontifical troops would have been whipped; and this fact, taken in conjunction with the statement that the Garibaldians were in the act of retreating from the Roman territory when attacked, and that the greater part of the butchery that took place in their ranks was effected by the new Chassepot guns in the hands of the French, has given rise to bitter comments, not only among those opposed to intervention, but among even the habitual supporters of the Government. It is argued on all sides that the French should have allowed the Pontificals to be beaten, so as to obtain a decent pretext for their interference. The unnecessary haste with which the French troops were pushed into collision with an undisciplined and half-trained crowd of volunteers (for army it could not be called,) would, it is said, almost give ground for the suspicion that the object was merely to try the effect of the new French muskets and artillery.

However this may be, the impression which the bare suggestion has made upon the public here is so painful that the Government has sought to counteract it by the publication of a letter in the *Moniteur* from Rome, exaggerating the force at GARIBALDI's disposal, and making out that it was supplied with munitions and artillery in proportion to its number. There is so much trustworthy evidence to the contrary that this publication only tends to confirm the belief that a great fault has been committed and that the Government is conscious of it.

Fault though it may be, as regards the strength of the Emperor's position on the Roman question, it certainly was a God-send to VICTOR EMMANUEL, for it enabled him to withdraw from a pass from which there seemed to be no issue save in humiliation and abasement. Had the Garibaldians beaten the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo nothing could have saved him from a war with France. Between his compatriots victorious and the French recusant he would have had no choice. As it is he has retired, if not with all the honors, at least without any material damage, and he has the satisfaction of reflecting in addition that NAPOLEON, so far from strengthening, has weakened the case that he made for intervention, by proving to the world that but for the aid of a foreign force the temporal attributes of the Pontiff would have already ceased to exist.

That the promptitude with which VICTOR EMMANUEL availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him was an immense relief to the mind of the Emperor we have abundant evidence, but more particularly in a note published in the *Moniteur* of this morning.

"The Government of the Emperor has learnt with the most lively satisfaction the spontaneous resolution by which the Royal troops were recalled to Italian territory. By a special dispatch our representative in Italy is instructed to express to the Cabinet of Florence how fully our Government appreciates the sentiment of conciliation and the soundness of the views which have dictated this determination. The patriotic efforts of the Italian Government to reëstablish order and security throughout the Peninsula and its respect for treaties inspire the French Government with the greatest confidence, and give it the conviction that the friendly relations between France and Italy will continue to be strengthened and developed. The Emperor has decided that the French Expeditionary Corps shall evacuate Rome and the other towns of the Pontifical States, which it now occupies, as soon as order shall have been assured there.

The French troops will gradually concentrate upon Civita Vecchia."

The admissions contained in this document will constitute a good *locus standi* for Italy in the proposed Congress. The cordiality of its tone and its sanguine anticipations of the future are also full of promise for the course of the Emperor in regard to it. I have all along maintained that he is sincere in his desire to bring about such a solution of the Roman question as will be satisfactory not only to the Catholic world but to the friends of political progress. A few months will test the correctness of this anticipation. Give no credit to the rumors that may reach you of the refusal of the European Powers to entertain the proposition of a Congress. Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports that have been circulated on the subject, there are good grounds for stating that the matter is in fair train of arrangement, and that the Spring of next year will witness the assemblage either here or at Vienna of the plenipotentiaries, who will be called upon to deliberate upon this most important of modern political and religious questions.

In the meanwhile I should have been glad to have been enabled to inform you that the Emperor had decided upon imitating the example of the King of Italy and withdrawing the French troops entirely from the Roman territory. The announcement which appears in to-day's *Moniteur* unfortunately does not justify this anticipation. It states that he had resolved upon withdrawing the expeditionary corps from Rome and the other cities of the Pontifical territory which they at present occupy, as soon as order is restored there, but it adds that they will be gradually concentrated on Civita Vecchia. This would almost go to confirm the assertion that the Emperor means to hold the latter post until after the results of the deliberations of the Congress is made known or indefinitely, supposing that it should not be held. In either case he would make a great mistake. The sooner he puts an end to the existing state of things the better. There is no good reason why his troops should remain on the Pontifical territory after the danger which they were called upon to dissipate had disappeared; unless, indeed, he wants to furnish ground for the assertion that he intends to indemnify himself for the expense of the expedition, by the seizure and permanent occupation of an Italian post.

GARIBALDI'S PLANS.

L'Etendard states that some of GARIBALDI's friends had advised him to ask permission of the Italian Government to withdraw to the United States. I have no doubt that if he did so he would get it, but it is not likely that just at present he would want to expatriate himself. If the Government have any real intention of prosecuting him, he is not the man to shrink from such a test of his principles. Besides candle-making in the United States is no longer a profitable occupation, and revolution making is not likely to come again into fashion there, at least for a century to come.

TREATIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ROME.

A few weeks ago the *Moniteur* published the text of a treaty of commerce which has been concluded between the French and Pontificial Governments. This morning it gives us the articles of a treaty of international copy-right which has also been agreed upon between them. Are these publications to be regarded as serious or as part of a diplomatic farce? Let the Congress decide.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

The result of the elections throughout Germany would seem thus far to be unfavorable to the so-called party of progress. In Berlin, Breslau and Konigsburg they succeeded in returning their men, but in Cologne, Magdeburg and Stettin the National Liberals carried the day. In Dantzig, as the result of a compromise, a member of the Progressive Party and two National Liberals were elected. The elections in the nine provinces have nearly all been carried by the National Liberals, and will consequently give to this party a large majority in the Chamber. Out of the thirty-six deputies elected in Hanover, all, with a single exception, belong to the National Liberal Party. The Poles are also in the minority in several of the electoral districts. The two Danish deputies have been reëlected in Denmark. A royal decree convokes the two Prussian Chambers for the 15th of the present month.

APPREHENSIONS OF BREAD RIOTS—MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In several of my recent letters I described to you the condition of the working classes here as being far from a satisfactory or contented one, and mentioned to you some incidents which went to show that it would require but little to provoke an outbreak. Among these one of the most significant was the destruction of the iron seats along the Boulevards and the Champs Elysee. The completeness of this outrage and the manner in which it baffled the researches of the Police alarmed the Government, and two or three *attroupements* of famished workmen, which have since taken place, convinced it that steps should be at once taken to remove the cause of discontent—the dearness of bread—which had led to these demonstrations. Fortunately, owing to the precautions which had been taken to provide against bread riots—the most dangerous of any for a despotic government—it has required no extraordinary demand upon the public finances and the establishment of no inconvenient precedent to enable the Government to accomplish the object in view. It may be interesting to your readers to learn the manner in which it has effected it.

For the last four years an octroi duty has been levied on all the corn, flour and bread consumed in Paris. This duty amounts to a franc per quintal for the corn and bread, and one franc thirty centimes for the flour. The aggregate of the sums produced by this tax, and which must amount at the present time to between twelve and thirteen millions of francs, was lodged in the *Caisse de la Boulangerie*, or Bakers' Bank, with a view to form a reserve fund to relieve the sufferings of the working classes of Paris, when bread became too dear in proportion to their earnings. The limit of dearness which it was supposed could be supported by them was fixed at fifty centimes the kilogramme (or two-pound loaf) of the first quality. This limit once attained, measures were to be taken to give the working classes the benefit of the reserve fund intrusted to the Bakers' Bank.

Up to the present time circumstances had not rendered it necessary to draw upon the resources which had been accumulating during these four years, but the increasing and continued dearness of provisions (or to speak more plainly, the discontent of the working classes of Paris,) had determined the Government to have recourse to them, and accordingly on Friday last M. HAUSSMANN, the Prefect of the Seine, issued an order, by virtue of which the bakers are enabled to sell bread at fifty centimes the kilogramme (or ten sous the two-pound loaf) for the first quality, and forty-two centimes for the second quality. When, according to the municipal estimate, the cost of the bread attains the figure at which it is sold, the bakers will be reimbursed the excess on the aggregate of their sale, except on what is called fancy bread, which they are allowed to sell for what they can get. The mode of estimate adopted by the municipality of Paris for the price of bread consists in taking the average price of the metrical quintal of flour of the first quality, duty included, during the week, increasing it by the sum of nine francs, for the cost of the manufacture of the bread, and dividing the total by an invariable rate of graduation fixed at 130 kilogrammes.

At present the average price of flour of the best quality is fifty-seven francs; if to this be added the octroi duty it will amount to fifty-eight francs, twenty centimes. Applying to this the municipal formula it will be found that the price of bread will be fifty-one and one-half centimes the kilogramme. At this point arises the necessity of giving the working classes the benefit of a dimunition in the price of bread by means of a fund accumulated on the *Caisse de la Boulangerie*.

This system is, it must be owned, an ingenious one, but it is based on a theory that would never be admitted in a free country. It is literally robbing Peter to pay Paul. It starts with the assumption—an insulting one to the working man—that he is unable to take care of his own earnings. Otherwise why begin by rendering bread unnecessarily dear by the imposition of an octroi duty. Could not the mechanic just as well put by the amount saved by its non levy as have it deposited to the credit of the city in the Bakers' Bank? Then, again, is he sure of benefiting by the fund so placed? How many workmen, for instance, have died during the past year, who have been made to contribute during the previous three to the accumulations resulting from this octroi duty? What benefit have they received from the sum thus extorted from their hard earnings? None. They have simply been taxed to keep up the delusion that they are living under a paternal system of government.

INTERESTING MILITARY STATISTICS.

The first volume of the Austrian history of the campaigns of 1866 has made its appearance in Vienna. It is published by the War Office, and is compiled from official documents. The chapter relating to the comparative strength of the armies of the belligerent Powers is a most interesting one, and shows how unequal were the forces engaged. Prussia had mobilized 660,983 men, 126,500 horses, 1,008 pieces of artillery and 7,992 wagons; 599,351 men took part in the struggle. The Italian army numbered 250,200 men, 12,958 horses and 480 cannon. The Austrian army amounted to 528,244 men and 76,989 horses, out of which only 434,760 men and 29,155 horses were disposable. This estimate, if impartially stated, would be sufficient to account for the result, without invoking the power of the Prussian needle-gun, which has received more credit for Austrian humiliation than it deserved.

OPERATIC.

The little American prima donna, LAURA HARRIS, receives a high tribute of praise from *La France Musicale* this week. Speaking of her performance of the *rôle* of the page in the "Ballo en Maschera," on Thursday last, it says: "Her voice is of almost imperishable correctness, and she attacks her notes with a confidence which indicates alike sureness of ear and of organ." The great success at the Lice[o] at Barcelona is Mme. REY-BALLA, with whom MARETZEK is at present in negotiation from New-York. She is described as having a superb voice and dramatic talent of a higher order. Mlle. VANZINI, (Mme. VAN ZANDT,) another of our American prime donne, opens the Theatre of La Scala on the 30th, with the tenor, LEFRANE, the barritone, SQUARCIA, and the basso, JUNCO.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Note of the Italian Government Relative to French Intervention.

Florence, (Nov. 12,) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

Gen. MENABREA has addressed a note to the Italian Minister in Paris, dated the 7th inst., in which he points out that the condition of things now exists under which the French Government, by its circular of the 25th of October last, solemnly undertook to consider its duty fulfilled and withdraw from the Pontifical territory. Gen. MENABREA says:

"Now, relying upon the word of France, we expect that the Imperial Government in its turn will discontinue its intervention, which we considered unnecessary, which is for Italy a deplorable fact, and, if prolonged, would form an obstacle to stable arrangements. Past events lead every one to the conclusion that the September Convention wholly failed in its object. Nothing has hitherto availed to mitigate the hostile attitude of the Holy See toward the Italian Government. Yet a sincere agreement with Italy would remove all idea of peril for the Holy See, would secure the Peninsula against the renewal of deplorable bloodshed, and be a sure pledge of peace equally necessary to the Pontiff and to Italy."

In conclusion, Gen. MENABREA says:

"The soil which holds the tomb of the Apostles and is the depository of the traditions of the Catholic faith is the surest seat of the Pontificate. Italy will defend and surround it with all veneration and splendor, and make its liberty and independence respected; but for the attainment of this object arrangements for harmonizing the interests of the Holy See and Italy are indispensable. If Italy is to be an element of order and progress it is necessary that the cause which keeps her in a permanent state of agitation should be removed. I trust that you will produce a conviction that it is of the greatest urgency to settle the Roman question without delay."

GEN. GARIBALDI.

His Increasing Popularity Contrasted With the Unpopularity of the Italian Government.

Florence (Nov. 7,) Correspondence of La Liberté.

GARIBALDI is arrested—a prisoner—what is to be done with him? That is a question which the RATTAZZI Ministry had to ask itself on the morrow of Aspromonte. Then, as lately, the King, the Ministers, and a multitude of public functionaries had secretly favored GARIBALDI's enterprise, and therefore it was that the bold *condottiere*, vanquished, wounded, and in prison at Varignano, defied his judges and accusers; and the Government of the day was too happy to get out of the business by an amnesty, which, admitting as it did the double part played by the Ministry, led to its ruin. Gen. MENABREA cannot reproach himself with having conspired with GARIBALDI; nevertheless, if he would preserve his royal master's crown, he cannot too soon set his prisoner at liberty. What else is he to do with him? Does he expect that the Chamber of Deputies will authorize a prosecution of GARIBALDI? A strange prisoner indeed is this GARIBALDI! When he arrived at Spezzia, an excited, enthusiastic crowd thronged about him, and cheered him to the echo; women threw flowers under his feet, and struggled to kiss the hem of his garment. The populace unharnessed the horses of his carriage to draw it themselves, and he entered the Varignano Prison with the air of a conqueror. The soldiers sent to guard him followed his triumphal car with humbled and sorrowful looks. When, if ever, he is brought before judges, they will tremble in his presence, and the name of the public prosecutor will be devoted to execration. The only law under which he could possibly be condemned, is an old Tuscan statute which enacts that "Any Tuscan or inhabitant of Tuscany who commits on the territory of another State acts of hostility not approved of by Government, or who exposes the Grand Duchy to the danger of war, shall be liable to the penalty of ten years' imprisonment with hard labor." Fancy GARIBALDI sentenced to hard labor by an Italian Court! The present Chamber will never authorize the prosecution. Suppose MENABREA has recourse to a dissolution. The consequence would be GARIBALDI's reëlection by twenty different constituencies, and then there would be no choice but to release him. How often have we seen PIEDMONTESE under sentence of death for political offences leave their prison to take their seats in the sub-alpine Parliament. In spite of all the Ministry can do, it is condemned to see GARIBALDI within a few days enter the Florence Parliament House amid thunders of applause, which will be echoed by dense crowds outside. Compared with the constantly-growing popularity of GARIBALDI, how sad is the aspect of the Pitti Palace. The poor King who has been so ill-advised by his councilors is there, forlorn, and, so to speak, beseiged in his royal seat. He dares not show himself abroad, for the people will no longer salute him. He dares not go to Turin, where his statue has been broken to pieces. For the last two days the band of the National Guard no longer plays on parade. The people have hissed the national hymn, which used to be so vehemently applauded. The palace guard is relieved in silence. Henceforth a fatal dualism exists between the monarchy and the people. GARIBALDI is the true King of Italy. At Turin the *Gazzetta del Popolo* is organizing a league against trade with France. Members of the league undertake to buy no more French products. French goods now on hand are being sold off at a discount. The news that French troops took part in the battle of Mentana has produced an immense sensation. Hatred to France now knows no bounds. The *Riforma* applies to France the celebrated mot of VICTOR HUGO: "*Il y a quelque chose de plus horrible que le bourreau, c'est son valet.*"

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Mr. Disraeli at Guildhall.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, the annual ceremony of presenting the new Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Judges was performed with appropriate ceremonies. In the evening, a banquet was given at Guildhall, Lord Mayor Mr. ALLEN presiding. In the course of the evening, Mr. DISRAELI responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's" Ministers.

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

When we met last year, on a similar occasion, the City of London and all connected with its prosperity were suffering under a collapse of credit which in its extent and its severity was probably unprecedented. I cannot congratulate you on having entirely recovered from the effects of that disruption of mutual confidence. I see before me the statue of a celebrated Minister who said that confidence was a plant of slow growth. But I believe, however gradual may be the growth of confidence, that of credit requires still more time to arrive at maturity. [Hear, hear.] Credit is the most powerful but at the same time the most delicate of influences, and those who have studied it can hardly be surprised that, though a year has revolved, we are not, so far as the strength of English credit is concerned, in the same position we were some few years ago. But I think we have consolation under these circumstances. Although speculation may be dead—although even the legitimate spirit of enterprise may not be at this moment so much encouraged in this city as probably would be reasonable and advantageous, yet, so far as the condition of our commerce and the state of our revenue are concerned, England has no reason to be abashed or ashamed. [Cheers.] Notwithstanding that disruption of credit the course of our commerce has been steady and uniform, rich and regular, like one of those trade-winds with which it is connected. [Cheers.] As for our revenue, it maintains itself at that rate to which we have been accustomed, and I am glad to say the Exchequer is, "without o'erflowing, full." [Loud cheers.] Under these circumstances I think we have a right to expect that as time advances we may count on great improvement. So far as I can form an opinion, the atmosphere of the public world is not clouded in any manner which should cause anxiety. The sky is gray, and it wants sunshine; but there are no clouds of a meaning character. [Cheers.] Last year, when we met and conversed together, as is the custom of the Government of the Queen and the citizens of London—[cheers]—and I hope, whatever changes may occur in the constitution of this great city, there never will be any change in that respect—[cheers]—Europe was in this position; a great war carried on upon a very extensive scale, but lasting only a short time, had suddenly ceased, and although peace was proclaimed the world was full of rumors of war. We heard that dangers were impending, that in every country armaments were preparing on a vast scale, and that the Powers of Europe were preparing for some undefined conjecture. A year has elapsed and these menacing anticipations have not been realized. On the contrary I think I may say the year which has elapsed has given opportunity to those Powers to study their position, to observe and to inquire and mutually to commune with each other; and I believe that the result has been a recognition that these armaments have been occasioned rather by general fear than by a spirit of aggression, and that the conclusion at which the Governments have arrived is that peace is the interest of Europe—[cheers]—not only for the moment, but that it is the interest of Europe permanently to cherish peace. [Loud cheers.] Not that they indulged in any romantic dream that changes will occur in human affairs; but they will leave them to time and circumstances, and will not anticipate, by what is called a great policy, the accomplishment of objects which, when they are so realized, often turn out very different from what was intended by their projectors. [Cheers.] I think I may venture to assert that *there have been few occasions in the history of this country in which the relations between England and the great Powers of Europe have been distinguished by sentiments of more complete confidence than at the present moment.* [Cheers.] There have been few periods when applications for friendly offices have been more frequently made to the British Government, and I need not assure you they have been received in a perfectly sympathizing spirit. [Loud cheers.] *If we turn to America we have a right to assume that the same healthy spirit prevails.* When we last met there was much similarity between the position of affairs there and in Europe; a great war just concluded, and, apprehensions for the future. Dangers, we were told, were impending, and we were to prepare for times of difficulty. *The year that has elapsed has brought calmer and clearer feelings to America as well as to Europe.* Justice is now done to the temperate and friendly spirit in which England has examined and considered those questions once supposed to be sources of difficulty and danger. I believe that not only the Government, but *the people of America take juster views of these questions now than they did a year ago* [cheers,] not uninfluenced, I am sure, in some degree by the representations of my noble friend near me, the Foreign Secretary, [cheers,] and I have every reason to believe, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that we shall maintain between England and America those feelings of thorough friendship, which I trust will ever subsist between two countries bound by so many material interests, and by every moral sentiment which should unite nations. [Loud cheers.] Is our domestic position less satisfactory? Her Majesty's Ministers, with the noble and generous aid of a patriotic Parliament, have been able since we last met in this Hall to settle a question which was a source of chronic irritation and feebleness to the State. [Loud cheers.] It embarrassed the Crown, made Parliament ridiculous and England contemptible in the eyes of Europe; our Government for fifteen years declaring that a redistribution of power in the State was necessary, and no one competent to bring it about. Her Majesty's Government, aided and assisted by a patriotic Parliament, have introduced and carried a measure with that object. [Loud and continued cheering.] I believe that it is one that will establish concord among classes; that the nation favorably accepts the arrangement, and that history will consecrate its consequences.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Views of the British Press Regarding the Payment of the Debt and a Protective Tariff.

From the London Times, Nov. 13.

The public debt of the United States is officially returned at 2,600 million dollars—that is, about 520 millions sterling of our money. That it should stand at so large a figure two years and a half after the complete termination of the war may be a disappointment to the sanguine financiers of the Union, but is no more than was foreseen by lookers-on. The accumulation of such a debt in four years and the difficulty of dealing with it are terrible novelties to the American mind, which has faced many impossibilities, but not till now the task of repaying a real debt of old European proportions. Nor is the task made more agreeable by the reflection that a high tariff, which was a principal cause of the war, has become its principal consequence. The European mind has been thoroughly educated and inured to debt. We find ourselves scarcely able to separate indebtedness from our simple notion of a civilized and respectable State. We all owe more or less, generally more rather than less, and any State here enjoys a character for solvency which goes on paying its dividends without having to borrow for the purpose. If it can do this, the sum total of its obligations can be left to the attention of posterity. For even more definite reasons we are able to offer substantial comfort to the United States. Our own debt, instead of being a little over five hundred millions, stands, after half a century of economy and sinking funds, at eight hundred millions. This debt has to be paid out of a territory that cannot be increased, and from resources limited to that area, *instead of out of the continent which the United States are rapidly overrunning and absorbing.* It must be added that by far the greater part of the American debt is in terminable annuities. It will expire of itself in a few years without the aid of National Debt Commissioners. Then $460,000,000—about £90,000,000 in our money—of the American debt bears only currency interest, and is, therefore, lighter and more tractable. More than $400,000,000—about £80,000,000 in our money—bears no interest, and is, in fact, the paper currency of the Union, which, it appears, keeps afloat much more of the circulating medium than we do. Further, against the total debt must be put more than $100,000,000 of coin and more than $30,000,000 of currency in the Treasury, which, in effect, bring the debt, less cash, under five hundred million British pounds sterling. The annual interest payable on such a debt in this country would be about sixteen millions sterling. The annual interest on the American debt is considerably more than twice that sum, because it is not only interest, it is also repayment of capital, and while it is paid the debt is paid too. Considering what we paid, and are still paying, and shall leave our children to pay for the pleasure of taking our part in a continental settlement which has long since vanished and left not a wrack behind, we may consider that *the Americans have bought the last keystone of their Union arch cheaply.* Even at the present rate, and with a certain degree of disappointment, *they are not unlikely to pay off their debt in twenty years.*

But the shoe pinches. The Americans are not used to debt. They never liked rent; they know nothing of tithes or fines, and they have always associated high taxation with despotism, oligarchies, and Established Churches. The Union is most laudably, and thus far inflexibly, determined to pay its debt to the last dollar; but this can only be done by distributing the burden as evenly as possible. That is evidently the leading idea of the tariff, and we are not sure that it has not been carried further than could be prescribed by the financial cunning of these older countries. Equality, however, there must be in the United States in finance, as in everything else; and it is sought by enveloping everybody, every consumer, every producer, every manufacturer, every master, every man, every article made, and every material with which it is made, with a uniform atmosphere of financial pressure. The pleas for exemption, which in this country have acquired a sort of sacred character, in favor of the materials of industry are not listened to there. The only inequality—and an inequality it is on the very face of the tariff—is found in the immense duties upon all imported goods, out of all proportion to those of home manufacture. We beg the Americans to do us a small trifle of justice in this matter. There is not a murmur of complaint in this country at the excessive weights with which our industry is clogged at the American Custom House. We see they are resolved to pay their debt, and therefore it is that our manufacturers quarrel not with the means thought necessary for the purpose. The American manufacturers themselves neither follow our example of patience, nor remember the loud complaints made by their own fellow-citizens, now a quarter of a century since, against the British Protectionists. For years they supplied the League with its most telling facts—the quays of New-Orleans covered with mountains of corn and pork, and the harvests of the Mississippi allowed to rot on the ground for want of foreign customers. There must be jealousy as well as selfishness, it was said, in the laws which stood between the mouth that hungered and the food that went to waste—which paralyzed at once the hands of the Manchester artisan and the American settler, brothers in blood and friends in need but for our sliding scales. All this, apparently, has been forgotten in America, and the manufacturers are crying out for downright prohibition and absolute protection, without mincing the matter or disguising what they want.

So all the old familiar talk of Protectionists is now heard in the States as if it had never been heard before, and as if the grievance was one of purely American origin. How can they manufacture, they ask, at a profit, or to sell at all, against the produce of European pauper labor? Just as our own farmers used to be told of continents of inexhaustible fertility, cultivated by peasants or slaves living themselves in worse habitations and upon worse food than our own horses and cattle, so the American manufacturers are now told of European factories in which crushed and famished multitudes struggle and perish in the attempt to clothe the human race, and supply it with all its wants for nothing. As we are not now impugning the rigors of the United States tariff, we shall content ourselves with observing that to the English eye its differences in favor of the home manufacturer seem all but prohibitive, and we can only wonder how our own people can force their goods into the United States in the face of such discouragement. But the American manufacturers don't understand why foreign produce is to be admitted at all if they are themselves taxed, or why they should be taxed if they are to be also exposed to competition. They are quite sure, they say, that they would be better off without any taxes at all, and they cannot see the good to the State of armies of men collecting taxes on cotton and other things necessary to their work. Labor itself, at all events, ought to be untaxed. Nothing can be more natural than such remonstrances, unless it be admitted that everybody must bear its share of the public burden. But, however the controversy may fare in the United States, necessity leads only to one conclusion—that *so long as the Union persists in its present honorable design everybody must bear his share of the burden*, and the tariff, therefore, must be thoroughly purged from "protection."

THE OCEAN TRADE.

The Trans-Atlantic Carrying Trade—What are we to do to Recover the Position we have Lost?

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The citizens of New-York recently held a meeting to inaugurate a work of pressing necessity to the commercial interests of the City—"the improvement of the docks and piers."

May I, with your aid, call their earnest attention to a subject which has a close connection with the much-needed reformation of our wharfage system, and which appeals with urgent force to the pride, patriotism and interest of every citizen of the commercial metropolis of America.

The decline of American tonnage in the European trade is becoming an old story, and, strange to say, it seems to be received as a matter of course, and treated with an apathetic indifference which is surprising and unusual in this enterprising and public-spirited community.

Surely, something can be done to arrest the rapid decline of American commerce and restore to our flag a portion of the trade that was almost entirely our own twenty years ago. If legislation can help the matter, as I believe it can, let us, by all means, have prompt and speedy legislation. The approaching session of Congress must not be allowed to pass away without decided action on this grave question, to insure which it is necessary to ventilate the subject in New-York, and obtain the aid of the citizens of New-York and its commercial associations in an earnest appeal to the National Legislature.

It must be plain to all who consider the subject, that a revision of the laws regulating American shipping is imperatively called for by the changed condition of the European trade. The transition from wooden sailing ships to iron screw steamers has placed us at a disadvantage which we cannot overcome by small expedients, but which we must overcome, or consent to abandon the trade of the North Atlantic to the British and German flags. This last calamity should not be permitted, if we can possibly prevent it by removing the disabilities under which we now suffer. We must accept the issue as it stands, and discarding old prejudices adopt that policy which is best adapted to the situation, and which will at least place us on equal terms with our foreign commercial rivals.

We all desire to see the American flag restored to a prominent position in the European trade, carrying with it a liberal share of the profits of the trade to our merchants and ship owners, and honorable and profitable employment for our mariners. To accomplish this, we must have steam vessels suited to the present requirements of the trade.

The preservation of our splendid race of mariners gives this question a national importance. If we cease to have ships, we will soon lose our officers and sailors. Already many of the ambitious and intelligent young officers of our mercantile marine are quitting their profession. Its prizes are so few that they see no inducement to continue a pursuit in which their predecessors won fame and fortune for themselves, and renown for the ships and flag of their country.

Many of us remember the glorious band of merchant sea kings, who commanded our famous packet ships of thirty years ago. We were proud of their triumphs on the stormy sea, and of the high esteem in which they were held abroad and at home. Their occupation is with the past, steam has driven the American liner from the Atlantic, and steam will soon drive the American shipmaster from his profession, unless we take speedy measures to change the current which threatens our maritime interests with destruction.

Three plans have been suggested for the benefit of the American shipping interest.

First—To grant a drawback to American ship-builders of the customs duties on all foreign material used in the construction of ships.

Second—To allow American citizens to purchase and nationalize foreign-built ships and steamers.

Third—To grant government aid to lines of American steamers to Europe.

To the first of these propositions there will probably be little or no opposition. American ship-builders have much to contend with at present; labor is extremely high, and their materials are heavily taxed. The larger class of vessels built for employment in foreign trades have to compete with ships built at cheaper rates, and are thus placed at a serious disadvantage, which should be removed as far as can conveniently be done by legislative action. It would, perhaps, be a wise policy to return all taxes on this branch of industry. If the revenue taxes on our manufactured goods are returned to the exporter of them, on the same principle the taxes paid by the ship-builder should be remitted. This or any other reasonable measure of relief to the American ship-builder, which will place him on equal terms with his rivals in Canada and Northern Europe, should be cheerfully granted by Congress. American-built sailing ships are held in high esteem all over the world, and will always secure a share of the traffic which is carried on by sailing ships.

Legislation in favor of sailing vessels will not touch the question we are now discussing. We must have steam vessels and how and where are we to procure them? Wood has given place to iron, and unfortunately iron is too dear with us to allow us to compete with the great building establishments of England and Scotland, which are constantly turning out steamships for the European and American trade. The Clyde building yards have sent out ten first-class steamships for the New-York trade since the beginning of this year, and have four more nearly ready, besides four the new Baltimore and Bremen line.

By the end of next year the British, German and French lines to this port will have over one hundred British built steamers in the trade from New-York to Great Britain and Northern Europe. The steamers are built at prices with which it is impossible for us to compete with American built steamers. We cannot keep them out of the trade. They are the ships the trade requires, and they have it, we cannot prevent it. In this emergency is it not our wisest policy to follow the example of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other great trading nations of the world, and permit our citizens to buy steamships where they can buy them cheapest, and sail them under the American flag. This is simply placing American shipowners on an equal footing with the shipowners of other countries with whom he has to contend. It is only an act of justice, which is fully due to American shipowners, shipmasters and all American citizens who are engaged in or interested in maritime pursuits—and is imperatively called for by our national interest, and especially by the interest of the citizens of New-York.

That this proposition will encounter opposition is not unlikely. It ruffles our national pride to acknowledge that we are not up with our cousin Bull on all points, though in this we only propose to do what he did years ago, and that which we commended him for once doing. We thought it very right and wise in him to let his people buy ships from American builders when they could get from our builders ships that suited their purpose better, or were offered to them on better terms than ships they could build at home. Our ship-builders may fancy that it will injure their interests, though how it can do so it is difficult to perceive. If the trade passes entirely into foreign hands, as it unquestionably will if our present policy is persisted in, our ship-builders will not benefit by injustice to our merchants. Discussion and reflection will probably change the opinions of many who will at first object under the impression that it is a needless concession to British ship-builders, and may conflict with the interests of our own mechanics. No opinion could be more erroneous. The British ship-builder has really very little interest in the question—he is master of the situation.

If a steamship is needed for the American trade he is quite sure to have the job of building her, and is as well satisfied to receive her cost in English, French or German as in American gold. It matters nothing to him whether the steamer sails under the Stars and Stripes, Union-jack or the Tri-color. To us it matters much—the acquisition of a fleet of American *owned* steamers, though they are built abroad, will benefit all classes connected with American shipping. It will serve to extend and keep alive a large American navigation interest which will otherwise, turn to other pursuits, and abandon the ocean to the merchants and mariners of other nations. It will benefit the builders of American sailing ships by helping to keep the carrying trade in American hands.

If the steamers are owned here instead of in Europe, repairs which are now made abroad will be made here. A larger proportion of the stores will also be purchased here—owners naturally preferring to disburse their money at home rather than through agents abroad. In the first outfit of the steamers much of the interior and cabin-work can be done in New-York by New-York artisans, who have no superiors in this especial line.

The earnings of the steamers will be retained here, instead of going to England and Germany; and, above all other advantages, the steamers will be commanded, officered and manned by American citizens, whose interests and sympathies are all with our country and with the starry flag which we all love, and whose diminished commercial lustre we all deplore.

In considering this important question we should renounce all objections prompted by passsion, prejudice and misplaced pride, and judge it solely by its bearing on American interests. The situation is not of our own seeking, it is forced upon us, and is measurably beyond our control.

We cannot make laws or establish tariffs and prices for the whole world, and in dealing with a business which is practically open to all the world, we must avoid the mistake of treating it as a domestic question, over which we have sole and absolute power.

One thing is certain: our present exclusive system, which requires that all American vessels must be built in America, is working sadly against ourselves.

We cling to the policy of exclusion, when exclusion against foreign built steamers can only be enforced against our own citizens, who are prohibited from engaging in enterprises which largely interest us, and in which the people of all other nations are free to engage.

We are excluding the American flag from the transatlantic trade, and excluding American shipmasters from employment in the highest branch of their profession.

The only section of our Navigation Laws which gives us real control over foreign built vessels, is that prohibiting them from our coasting trade. As this is a question which we can manage as we like, we can continue the prohibition to foreign *built* vessels, should we determine to nationalize such vessels for employment in our foreign trade.

We might also restrict our purchases of foreign built vessels to the class which we especially need—iron steam vessels.

The Governments of Europe were wiser than our own in foreseeing the course that trade was likely to take and removing all obstacles to the enterprise of their people; but for this, British steamship owners would now monopolize the carrying trade of the Atlantic.

The success of the Bremen and Hamburg steam lines are a fair example of what we might have done, had our citizens been free to buy steamers similar to the popular and successful ships of the two German companies.

The Bremen steamers have a very profitable route, which was opened by the old American steamers *Hermann* and *Washington*, and unfortunately abandoned by them on the expiration of their mail contract with the American Government. The *Washington* and *Hermann* were old style paddle ships, and no other suitable vessels could be obtained in America at a reasonable price, so the New-York company gave up the trade.

A company was started in England to take possession of the route with English steamers, when the present German company promptly stepped in and took possession of the field, which they could not have done had not the liberal legislation of their Government permitted them to buy foreign steamers. They built their ships in England, but sailed them under the Bremen flag, with German officers and crew. This line has disbursed a vast deal of money at Bremen, it has earned large dividends for its shareholders, and has educated a corps of officers who are a credit to their flag and the company they serve. Within a year this company has doubled its fleet of steamships, and is about to extend its sphere of operations by running a semi-monthly line between Baltimore and Bremen, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

This line has benefited all the marine interests of Bremen, and has conferred profit upon many of the inhabitants of that busy and enterprising city. Surely this is a better result than anything that could have been achieved under a bigoted adherence to a policy which would have thrown their rich trade into the hands and pockets of Englishmen, which would undoubtedly have occurred had the citizens of Bremen been prohibited, as citizens of the United States are prohibited, from buying ships in the cheapest market.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are said to own one-half of the new Baltimore and Bremen line. The steamers are built on the Clyde, and, of course, cannot be nationalized in the United States, so they are registered as Bremen ships, with Bremen officers and crews. With different laws here, some of the ships would, no doubt, be registered at Baltimore, and take their officers and crews from that city.

A leading firm of American shipowners in the New-York and Liverpool trade, seeing the futility of opposing the Liverpool steam lines with sailing-ships, have recently started a line of screw steamers between New-York and Liverpool. Their magnificent vessels are forced to sail under the British flag, and must do so while our laws refuse to grant them American registers. What possible gain is there in such a policy as this? If we lose prestige by building our ships in England, we increase our loss tenfold by adhering to our past and present suicidal system, which has reduced our transatlantic steam marine to two ships—the old *Atlantic* and *Baltic*. The *Arago* and *Fulton* are permanently withdrawn from the Havre route and go into the California trade, where they are protected from the rivalry of British screws. The Postmaster-General is advertising for vessels to carry the United States mails to England, and the citizens of the United States have not a single steamer to offer to him. Our mails must be carried by British or German steamers. Our maritime position cannot sink much lower than this.

The third plan for reëstablishing American steam lines on the routes to Europe, is to revive the old system of subsidizing one or two lines nominally for mail service, but really to pay a large part of the cost of running expensively-built American paddle ships. Congress has for years refused to grant any money for this purpose, and it is not likely that they will relent now when the load of national taxation is bearing heavily upon all classes of our citizens. Their decision is not to be regretted. Subsidized lines are no longer needed in the trade, and the establishment of one or more American lines depending upon Government pay, would create a monopoly so far as other Americans were concerned. The trade is too vast to be controlled by one or two companies. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and one or more of the Southern cities will want steamers to Europe. They cannot all have subsidized lines, and if they cannot have American steamers they will have foreign ones.

Seven British lines are now running from New-York to British ports, and one British line to Antwerp. Two German lines to German ports, and the French line to France, to offset these we should have half a dozen American lines, owned in and sailing from New-York, and composed of iron screw steamers of the most approved construction, combining fair speed with economy in working expenses. If we are allowed to build them on the Clyde or the Tyne, we can of course procure our ships on as good terms as our rivals get theirs, while American genius will suggest many improvements in the modeling and interior fittings. With such ships, and American officers in command, we need no subsidies beyond what the ships can honestly earn by the conveyance of the American mails. All we need is fair play and the removal of restrictions which now embarrass us—remove these and American citizens will soon prove to the world that American enterprise, energy and seamanship is not a thing of the past, but a living reality.

J. S. O.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Every one who is at all interested in American art, and we presume this will include at least nine-tenths of intelligent readers, will find Mr. TUCKERMAN'S *Artist Life in America* (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co.) a very delightful and instructive book. No American author is better fitted than Mr. TUCKERMAN for the task he has undertaken and so ably executed. The idea of a comprehensive history of the rise, progress and triumphs of art in this country has long engaged his thoughts, and he has spent many years in collecting material for it. About twenty years ago he published a brief Sketch of American Artist Life, which was received with warm commendation both at home and abroad. This sketch forms the ground-work of the present history, but expanded to the dimensions of a book of more than 600 octavo pages, and comprising an historical survey of art in this country from its earliest developments in the old colonial times to the present day, together with biographical and critical notices of the artists. Mr. TUCKERMAN has wisely given his work a biographical character, seeking to place his readers on a footing of friendly acquaintance with the artists whose pictures they admire on the Academy walls, and whose names they read without recognition from the yearly catalogues. In this undertaking the author has met with gratifying success. None can rise from the perusal of this book without feeling that he has gained a large and comprehensive view of American art, in all its departments, and been made acquainted with a great many gifted men and women. The great feature of the book is its personal revelations. "In many instances," say the publishers in an introductory note on the plan and purpose of the work, "the author has enjoyed intimate relations with the artists he delineates; and, therefore, writes from his own observation and knowledge, which gives both value and vital interest to such memoirs as those of GREENOUGH, POWERS, INMAN, CRAWFORD, CLEVENGER, BROWN, LESLIE, MORSE, CHURCH and many others." Mr. TUCKERMAN is a lenient and genial critic, aiming always to be just without undue severity. His criticism always leans to the favorable view of an artist's work, without exaggerating, however, his merits or his standing in the world of art. None will charge him with writing in the interest of any school, or with unfairness in the characterization of any artist.

The plan of the work is excellent, and is carried out with signal judgment and ability. In the introductory chapter the author sketches rapidly and with a vigorous hand, the outlines of American art-history, from the early colonial days until now—from the first rude attempts at portraiture to the present time, when our artists are numbered by the hundred, and every Fall and Winter bring us half a dozen interesting and valuable art exhibitions, and when no gentleman of wealth considers his house furnished without pictures. The history of the National Academy of Design is narrated at some length, and the increased value of art, as a commodity, and its appreciation as an element of luxury, if not of culture, is illustrated by the citation of some very interesting statistics of the picture trade in this City. Here are a few anecdotes from this portion of the work:

Twenty-five years ago and less, what were called the "old masters" occasionally had purchasers among us; but so few were those who took any interest in, and professed any taste for, works of art, that they formed a very small and exceptional class. A person known as "Old Paff" sold more pictures than any other dealer; he was an eccentric man, and his place of business was where the Astor House now stands. Paff, we are told, always had something new in the old line. "Ah, Mr. REED," said he, to one of the most liberal and discriminating of the early friends of American art, in New-York, "der is a gem for you, but I don't think I sell it to you. I was cleaning a landscape I bought at auction, and I cleaned one corner a leetle hard, and I thought I saw something underneath, and sure enough, some one has stolen an old master in Italy, and painted a landscape over it to prevent detection, and now I have him. I don't know, but I think it is a Correggio. I sell him now for one t'ousan' dollar. But come to-morrow." Well, he came to-morrow, and the picture was all cleaned and varnished, with a nice glass in front. "Ah, Mr. REED, I can't sell him for one t'ousan'; it is a fine Vandyke, here is the original engraving of it; no doubt about it. I must have five t'ousan' dollars for it." Then came old AARON LEVY, whose evening auction sales are remembered by a few of our older citizens. These were the predecessors of LEEDS & Co. Soon after they commenced the occasional public sale of pictures, an eminent merchant of the City remarked to the senior member of the firm one day, that he had done a very foolish thing, and was ashamed of having thrown away thirty-five dollars for a picture; the same gentleman, however, died leaving ten thousand dollars' worth of paintings. One of the earliest consignments from Italy, received by LEEDS & Co., was a collection of pictures belonging to the estate of Cardinal FESCH; he gave a standing order to his factor, to purchase any picture offered for sale at four *scudi*—expecting to find some valuable works in the mass thus collected, which he had examined, every now and then, by an expert. The experiment was successful; several rare and precious works were thus obtained; doubtless, in some instances, they had been stolen. In the Spring of 1839, in the old Academy galleries, was exhibited one of the finest collections of pictures ever brought to this country, known as the "Abraham Collection." It was said that the pictures were intrusted to him to be cleaned, and were removed here. Among them were a fine Claude and Murillo. The exhibition was stopped by a law process, and the reputed owner incarcerated; subsequently, a compromise was effected. He left in this country an original miniature portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, by COOPER. The 400 pictures from the Fesch Gallery were sold by LEEDS & Co., 18 years ago, at the rate of from $200 to $250 each; one was bought for six dollars and a half; the purchaser took it, with others, to New Orleans, and among them was one a connoisseur evinced great anxiety to buy, which excited the hopes of the owner; it proved to be a Correggio—was purchased for three thousand dollars, and taken to England, where a nobleman bought it for two thousand guineas. American art was then in its infancy; but VANDERLYN and others had already obtained high prices; and gradually a taste for foreign modern art sprang up. And this was a great benefit to our artists, as it made pictures better known and more interesting to the people than they had ever been; thenceforth the sales increased in number and pecuniary results. LEEDS & Co., twenty years ago, sold seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of pictures annually; fifteen years ago the amount of their sales was two hundred thousand dollars; ten years since, three hundred and fifty thousand; and from that time, every year, the demand and supply have constantly expanded. They have sold many American single pictures for five thousand dollars—one by BIERSTADT for seven thousand two hundred dollars. The sale of the Boker collection of Dusseldorf pictures, and that of the Hunter collection of Italian, are comparatively recent. * * * For several years two foreign houses in New-York have been largely engaged in the importation and sale of modern European pictures; and some idea of the amount expended for such works may be inferred from the fact that, during the past year, 1866-7, GOUPIL & Co. disposed of pictures by such artists as Auchenbach, Bouguereau, Frere, Fichel, Gerome, Meissonier, Merle, Troyon, Willems, &c., amounting in the aggregate to three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. TUCKERMAN finds one cause of the recent appreciation of art in America, as shown by the foregoing details in

The sudden prosperity of an imperfectly educated class, who, with little discrimination, and as a matter of fashion, devote a portion of their newly acquired riches to the purchase of pictures; and as our artists have of late established a certain social prestige, friendly influences are not wanting to secure their liberal patronage. In fact, the entire relation of Art to the public has changed within the last ten years; its products are a more familiar commodity; studio-buildings, artist-receptions, auction sales of special productions, the influence of the Press, constant exhibitions, and the popularity of certain foreign and native painters, to say nothing of the multiplication of copies, the brisk trade in "old masters," the increase of travel securing a vast interchange of artistic products—these and many other circumstances have greatly increased the mercantile and social importance of Art. Where there is absolute talent and consistent industry, the vocation is no longer precarious; and among the many contrasts which the enlightenment and prosperity of our country offer to reflective observation, there is none more striking than that between the early and isolated struggles, and the actual appreciation and success, of the genuine artist in America.

The introduction is followed by a very interesting chapter on our early portrait painters, including several artists of high colonial distinction whose names are now familiar to the antiquarian student only. Among these are JOHN WATSON, a Scotchman by birth, who established himself as a portrait painter at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1715, and acquired a handsome competence by his labors; and JOHN SMYBERT, also a Scotchman, whose name is found in WALPOLE'S anecdotes, and who came over to this country with BERKELEY; and WOLLASTON, whose portraits were in high repute as early as 1758: HESSELINS, "respectable rather than superior in art;" COSMO ALEXANDER, RAMAGE, SHARPLESS, WERTMULLER, &c., &c. The first native colonial painter who had any proper training in art appears to have been ROBERT FEKE, of Quaker parentage, who became a Baptist, and was followed to the water's edge, on the occasion of his immersion, by his outraged sire with threats of disinheritance. His early artistic life was romantic and adventurous:

Whether from disgust at the persecution he suffered for differing from his family in religious belief, or to indulge the adventurous temper so native to artistic organizations, left home and was absent several years; according to a writer in the *Historical Magazine*, he was taken prisoner and carried into Spain, managed to obtain pencils and colors, and beguiled his captivity by making rude paintings, which he sold upon his release, and, with the proceeds and the fruits of practice and observations abroad, returned home and began his career as a potrait painter, married and settled at Newport, where, among others, he painted the beautiful wife of Gov. WANTON, now in the Redwood Library. He made professional visits to New-York, Philadelphia and other cities, went to Bermuda for his health, and died there at the age of 44.

The chapter on early portrait painters is followed by a series of very interesting sketches of the leading artists of America, including the names of Benjamin West, Stuart, Leslie, W. E. West, Copley, Cole, Church, Bierstadt, Inman, Greenough, Crawford, Huntington, Morse, and several others. These sketches are enlivened by many pleasant anecdotes of artist life. We quote a few from the sketch of W. E. WEST:

MR. WEST AND LORD BYRON.

While in Italy, Lord BYRON sat to him for a portrait, which was much esteemed by the poet's friends. "On the day appointed," said the artist, "I arrived at 2 o'clock, and began the picture. I found him a bad sitter. He talked all the time, and asked a multitude of questions about America—how I liked Italy, what I thought of the Italians, &c. When he was silent he was no better sitter than before; for he assumed a countenance that did not belong to him, as though he were thinking of a frontispiece for Child Harold. In about an hour our first sitting terminated, and I returned to Leghorn, scarcely able to persuade myself that this was the haughty misanthrope whose character had always appeared so enveloped in gloom and mystery, for I do not remember ever to have met with manners more gentle and attractive.

The next day I returned and had another sitting of an hour, during which he seemed anxious to know what I should make of my undertaking. While I was painting, the window from which I received my light became suddenly darkened and I heard a voice exclaim, '*è troppo bello!*' I turned and discovered a beautiful female stooping down to look in, the ground on the outside being on a level with the bottom of the window. Her long golden hair hung down about her face and shoulders, her complexion was exquisite and her smile completed one of the most romantic-looking heads, set off as it was by the bright sun behind it, which I had ever beheld. Lord BYRON invited her to come in, and introduced her to me as the Countess GUICCIOLI. He seemed very fond of her, and I was glad of her presence, for the playful manner which he assumed toward her made him a much better sitter.

The next day I was pleased to find that the progress which I had made in his likeness had given satisfaction, for, when we were alone, he said that he had a particular favor to request of me—would I grant it? I said I should be happy to oblige him, and he enjoined me to the flattering task of painting the Countess GUICCIOLI'S portrait for him. On the following morning I began it, and after they sat alternately. He gave me the whole history of his connection with her, and said that he hoped it would last forever; at any rate, it should not be his fault if it did not. His other attachments had been broken off by no fault of his."

INTERVIEW WITH THE POET SHELLEY.

It was WEST'S custom, while engaged upon the portrait of Lord BYRON, to leave Leghorn daily, soon after midday, for the poet's villa at Montenero, and apply himself to the picture for two or three hours. On one occasion while thus occupied, the servant announced SHELLEY, who was immediately invited to enter. At that time he was almost unknown to fame, and the painter observed him in a perfectly unexaggerated mode. We therefore listened with avidity to his first impressions. The day was sultry, and SHELLEY was clad in a loose dress of gingham, very simple and appropriate. His open collar, beardless face and long hair, as well as thin and slight figure, gave him the appearance of a stripling. He advanced gracefully, raised the hand of Mme. GUICCIOLI, after the custom of the country, to his lips, and, assuming an easy posture, immediately entered into a lively conversation with the party. "Never," said the artist, "have I seen a face so expressive of ineffable goodness." Its angelic benignity and intelligence were only shadowed by a certain sadness, as of one upon whom life pressed keenly, at touching variance with the youth indicated by his contour and movements. Enthusiasm, however, soon wonderfully kindled his countenance and quickened his speech, as he described, in the most vivid and glowing terms, a cave that he had discovered while coasting along the Mediterranean the day previous. The description was so eloquent that his auditors could not but share the delight of SHELLEY, as he dwelt upon the azure light, the mysterious entrance, the stalactites and transparent water, amid which his boat had suddenly glided as if by magic. Those acquainted with his poetry will recognize a favorite subject in this cavern-talk. What struck Mr. WEST most forcibly in SHELLEY'S conversation was its complete self-forgetfulness. His consciousness was lost in his theme. In this respect he presented an entire contrast to BYRON.

AN ADVENTURE.

The sitting was suddenly brought to a termination by an adventure, which came near having a tragic ending. At a wild cry from an adjoining room:

The illustrious sitter hastened toward the door at the same moment with SHELLEY, the Countess, pale and terrified, vainly entreating and holding him back. It will be remembered that BYRON was at this period regarded with suspicion by the Tuscan Government, and his residence had been threatened with violence by some of the local authorities to whom he had given offence. Under an idea that the disturbance grew out of these circumstances, the whole party entered the saloon. The instant they appeared, a man rushed past, followed by another with an uplifted dagger; the weapon grazed BYRON'S cheek, and at the sight of blood, his companion, still more alarmed, strove to drag him toward the great staircase. Before reaching it, Count GAMBA, who had heard the tumult in his chamber, was seen running down with half a score of pistols, which he distributed among the party. They all ascended and locked themselves in a room over the front entrance of the villa, where a council of war was held. Meantime the house had resumed its wonted stillness, and BYRON expressed his determination to explore the premises. The Countess protested with tears against the design, and Mr. WEST—who as an American had nothing to fear from the police, and had lived too secluded to be an object of animosity—in order to calm the lady's fears and enable his friends to solve the mystery, volunteered to reconnoitre. Accordingly he left the excited group and descended to the *primo piano*. It appeared entirely deserted. He looked into various rooms and treaded several corridors, but the echoes of a closing door or his own footsteps alone gave sign of life. At length he ventured to remove the fastenings of the ponderous door, which at the first alarm, had been carefully barricaded. In the midst of the weed-grown area was kneeling a villainous-looking, but evidently frightened Italian, with the moustaches and eye of a brigand, but the air of a penitent—vociferating, gesticulating, tearing his hair, shedding torrents of tears, and invoking either Heaven or some intermediate saint. Our painter stepped forth upon the gravel-walk and looked up to the window. At a more tranquil moment it would have charmed his artistic perception. BYRON'S pale brow, Count GAMBA'S ardent gaze, his sister's golden locks, and SHELLEY'S spiritual form, were there all clustered together, and each looked and listened with bewildered attention to the suppliant below, whom Mr. WEST now approached in the hope of obtaining some key to the enigmatical scene. It was long, however, before his impassioned volubility could be soothed, or his mortal terror quieted. It then appeared that he was a servant—the man who had rushed by them with a dagger—and he vowed never to rise from his knees until his declaration was believed that he was in pursuit of one of his fellows who had grossly injured him, and that he had wounded his master quite accidentally, to whom he swore eternal loyalty and devoted attachment. When Mr. WEST made all this plain to the group at the window, the tragedy immediately became the richest of comic adventures over which to laugh at dinner. But it was not destined to end without the entrance of another famous personage on the stage. The noise of a horse's tread near by caused the artist to turn his eyes down the avenue, where he saw a gentleman with an olive complexion and dark, lustrous eye, seated in a carriage, and glancing from the window to the still gesticulating servant, and then to himself, with an expression of amusing wonderment. It was LEIGH HUNT, who had just arrived from England, thinking at the moment that he had only come to find his long expectant poet-friends in a lunatic asylum.

The sketches are followed by a chapter on our Landscape Painters, with personal and critical notices; and a chapter on American Sculptors closes a book which ought to command a very wide circulation. As a history it is very nearly complete, and we cannot speak too highly of its merits, as a survey of the development of art-culture in this country. A thorough index gives it additional value for purposes of reference.

THE CASE OF MR. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

The Action of the Hulburd Investigating Committee Set Aside—Letters from Mr. Hulburd, Mr. Le Blond, Attorney-General Speed, and Others.

A report presented by Mr. HULBURD, at the close of the Thirty-eighth Congress, contained a paragraph reflecting upon Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, in relation to a case prosecuted by him when District-Attorney of the United States at New-York. It appears from printed documents that the reflections were founded upon *ex-parte* statements, and that upon a full investigation they have been retracted by Mr. HULBURD and his associates. The following letters will be read with interest:

FROM MR. HULBURD, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y., }
BRASHER FALLS, July 1, 1867. }

Hon. E. Delafield Smith.

DEAR SIR: As an act of simple justice, I feel bound to say, that the impressions produced upon my mind by the statements from Mr. GEORGE P. NELSON and Mr. BENJAMIN F. MUDGETT, before a congressional committee of which I was Chairman, in relation to your official action in the *Mercer* confiscation case, have been removed. The facts and explanations recently communicated to me by Mr. NELSON, verified by his oath, altogether change the whole aspect of the matter. If the Committee, of which I am again the Chairman, in the present Congress, were composed of the same members, I should certainly submit these corrections to them. Under the circumstances, however, I feel that your vindication is due from me, particularly as I was the author of the report of the former Committee.

So far as I am concerned, and in this I think I may also speak for my associates, the statement of Mr. MUDGETT would not, as it stood, have been deemed such as to call for the notice it received, but for the state of the case afterward presented by Mr. NELSON, and now explained.

It is clear that in demurring to proceed upon Mr. NELSON'S verbal application, you acted in accordance with the tenor of the general instructions in your hands at the time, and with your own views of the law, which a subsequent judicial decision confirmed. It is equally clear that when, after the lapse of months, Mr. MUDGETT filed his written information, and although receiving the same discouragement, insisted upon proceedings, you acted in good faith, and without expectation of benefit to yourself or to any one associated with you, in undertaking the case at his instance, and could not with propriety have pursued any other course, even if the circumstances had not naturally erased the first call from your memory.

The sworn statements of yourself and others, with the records and documents by which they are sustained, show that the mode in which you prosecuted the case, and the circumstances under which the information money was decreed, were unexceptionable. The proceedings were evidently conducted with uprightness and ability; and the practical result in this case, and in others which it was the means of setting on foot, appears to have been to the advantage of the Government. The portion adjudged to the United States was guarded by you with scrupulous zeal, even to the extent of protecting it from sharing in some of the necessary expenses of the suit.

The fees certified to you by the Court are shown to have been paid into the Treasury of the United States, leaving your only compensation that received from the information money. Shared as that was by other persons connected with the origin or progress of the proceedings, and these laws being, in the language of a distinguished Judge, "new and untried," and the suit itself a pioneer case, hardly more than an experiment of doubtful issue—the fee actually realized by you was by no means unreasonable in amount; and, whether so or not, it is amply proved to have been voluntarily paid, and no one can complain of it. Its receipt was not prohibited by the letter of any law, and seems to be fully sanctioned by public policy as recognized in several statutes. It was not offered until after you had obtained judgment, nor paid until the proceedings were substantially closed; and under the facts now disclosed it could have had no influence unless to promote additional diligence for the Government and its informer, whose interests were identical. It did not come from an adverse party, nor was it by any means a gift of a defendant to a law officer of the Government upon the settlement of a suit, or the like, which he may have advised. From cases of that character, which have sometimes attracted our attention in other places, this is broadly distinguished. Whatever varying circumstances may attend those cases, this is in no respect parallel.

Without going into further particulars, I am free to say, that the character you bear for honor and integrity in your official, professional and personal relations, will not suffer in the minds of those who fully examine, as I have now had the opportunity to do, all the facts surrounding this case. Whatever the report presented by me as Chairman of the Committee might have contained, I should not hesitate to repair an injustice if (however unwittingly) I had participated in its perpetration; but I am relieved from all possible embarrassment in this respect, as the report purported to be and was "without comment," and simply gave the facts as they were made to appear before the Committee.

Among all the matters brought before the Committee during your long term of office, (and they were neither few nor unimportant,) this was the only one in which any reflection was cast upon you. That fact may well be a subject of pride with you and your friends, in view of the vast interests confided to you in prize and other cases, and under the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, which you prosecuted with vigor and success.

While my position has compelled me to incur odium in exposing abuses (and from that duty I have not flinched,) yet at all times I have intended and endeavored to be just; and I am always ready and willing to recognize meritorious public services, and, when proper, prefer to commend rather than censure.

It should be borne in mind that Congressional Investigating Committees are frequently censured for testimony produced before them, reflective in its character, yet susceptible of explanation, as in your case, and still the exculpatory circumstances may tardily, if ever, come before them.

You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may see fit. Yours very truly,

CALVIN T. HULBURD.

FROM MR. LE BLOND, OF OHIO.

I deeply regret that my name should have been attached to the report made to Congress in 1865, in which, without notice to him and under an entire misapprehension of facts, blame was thrown upon Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH. Mr. SMITH is more than exonerated by the papers and proofs now before me, and which are mentioned in the recent letter of Mr. HULBURD, which I fully subscribe to. An honorable distinction was won by him by the manner in which the duties of District-Attorney of the United States at New-York were discharged during the four years of the war; and as great wrong was done him in the report, I regard it a duty as well to the public as to him to unite with my late colleagues in making all the reparation in our power.

F. C. LE BLOND.

CELINA, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1867.

FROM MR. ROLLINS, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 27, 1867.

Having carefully examined the evidence, including official records and other documents, referred to by Mr. HULBURD in the foregoing letter of the 1st instant, I am satisfied that great injustice was done Mr. SMITH in the report, and I heartily concur in the views now expressed by the Chairman of the Committee. The original testimony relating to the then District Attorney was taken by Mr. HULBURD during my absence. This case is entirely different from others, involving payments to Government officers, which we have investigated elsewhere, and cannot be confounded with them.

E. H. ROLLINS.

FROM MR. LAZEAR, LATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WINDSOR-PLACE, }
BALTIMORE, Aug. 26, 1867. }

Having been but occasionally present during the examination in New-York, but having entire confidence in the ability and integrity of the Chairman, Hon. C. T. HULBURD, I acquiesced in and signed his report. Having the same confidence in Mr. HULBURD at this time, I take pleasure in expressing my belief in the justice and correctness of his letter of 1st July last.

J. LAZEAR.

NOTE.—The full Committee consisted of nine members. The four who signed the report, and who, in the written declarations above, have retracted the reflections it contained, are politically divided as follows: Republicans, Mr. HULBURD and Mr. ROLLINS; Democrats, Mr. LE BLOND and Mr. LAZEAR.

FROM MR. SPEED, OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: When I became Attorney-General in 1864,* you were the District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. During the Winter of 1864-5 rumors reached the office of the Attorney-General that an Investigating Congressional Committee were taking evidence that would convict you of improper official and professional conduct. A short time after, the testimony taken before the Committee was published in the New-York papers. Taking it for granted that you had full notice and opportunity of explanation before that Committee, I promptly, and without notice to you, advised your removal, and you were removed and the office given to Mr. DICKINSON. My recollection is that the President, Mr. LINCOLN, took my recommendation for a change without himself looking into the report.†

Since my arrival here I have read with pleasure a letter to you from Mr. HULBURD, in which he retracts the reflections upon you, made in the report upon which I acted. The letter is highly creditable to Mr. HULBURD'S sense of honor and justice. But for the report of the Committee, of which Mr. HULBURD was Chairman, and upon which I acted, you would have been continued in the office you held.

The same sense of justice that induced Mr. HULBURD to write the letter in question compels me to write to you this. Having wounded the official and professional pride of a gentleman, it affords me pleasure to undo, as far as I can, what was done by me to his injury.

I am, Sir, most truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

*Mr. SPEED succeeded Mr. BATES Dec. 1, 1864, and was in office at the time of Mr. LINCOLN'S death.

†Upon hearing a statement of the facts from an eminent member of the New-York Bar, Mr. LINCOLN authorized Mr. SMITH'S retention in office by the recall of the new commission, but the mail had placed it beyond his reach.

MR. BATES, OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28, 1867.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I regret, on your account, as well as my own, the continued sickness which has hindered me from sending you, as early as otherwise I would, the letter which I promised concerning your hasty and ill-considered dismission from office. Though still very unwell, I send it now.

During most of your time as District-Attorney, I was Attorney-General,* and as such charged by law with the supervision of your office; and consequently, unless I neglected my own duties, I could not be wholly ignorant of the manner in which you habitually discharged yours. Your district, embracing the great City of New-York, was burdened with an amount of business proper for your office larger and more various than any other district in the nation. And simple justice requires me to declare that the manner in which you discharged that vast amount of duty was generally, almost universally, to my entire satisfaction. The only instances to the contrary were some few, in which, by an overstrained courtesy, as I suppose, you obeyed certain irregular instructions issued from other branches of the Government at Washington, touching the conduct of certain cases then pending. And these instances I considered less as your own errors than as the faults of those who, without authority, assumed to direct your official action. Consequently I promptly corrected the irregularity as illegal and wrong in itself, and vexatious to subordinate officers by subjecting them to conflicting orders coming from opposite authorities.

Being myself charged with the general superintendence of the law business of the United States as administered in the courts, I was thankful to a District-Attorney whose orderly and methodical industry gave strength and plainness to the discharge of official duty, and whose professional skill and ability insured to individuals, in the main, a fair distribution of legal justice.

I know very little about the manner in which your ejection was in fact effected; but I know something about the means by which such ends are sometimes manœuvred through to a successful consummation. You own case, as far as I know it, is a pretty fair sample. Somebody who had political influence enough to be felt by a committee of the House of Representatives, and who wanted the office for himself or friend, or to serve some party purpose, applied to the committee with charges against the foredoomed victim. No matter whether a charge implies any thing illegal or immoral, or only a lawful and justifiable act, still, it is a charge; and surely an officer may be removed upon a charge. The secret accuser brought before the Committee a few selected witnesses to prove the particular facts desired; and the Committee, or some of them, examined them, *ex parte*, in your absence, without any notice to you to enable you to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against you, or by other witnesses to falsify or surcharge their statements.

And upon this evidence, insufficient in its matter and surreptitious in its manner, both the Committee and the Attorney-General, obviously without any serious consideration of either the law or the justice of the case, leaped to the conclusion that you were a guilty man, and ought to be denounced as such and expelled from office.

The Attorney-General so reported your case to the President, with his own advice for your prompt dismission from office. The President, no doubt urgently pressed with great national affairs, could illy spare the time to investigate the particulars of your comparatively small and private affair, and trusting in his own high opinion of the Attorney-General's learning and probity, adopted implicitly his views of your case and dismissed you accordingly.

Lawyers and publicists, every man indeed who desires to see the public acts of the Government supported by lawful and honest reasons, will be surprised to learn that the principal fact charged upon you by your accusers, and the only one which has not been subsequently formally repudiated and retracted in writing, was a charge which, supposing it fully made out in lawful testimony, does not prove nor tend to prove, the slightest degree of guilt on your part as an officer, a lawyer or a man.

I have read the letters which you showed me, from Mr. HULBURD, the Chairman, and three other members of the Committee, and from Attorney-General SPEED; and from these, chiefly, supported as they are by the other documents shown me, I learn that the only criminal matter of fact charged upon you, not already disowned and recanted, is in substance this: That you were District-Attorney in New-York, and as such in charge of the prosecution of a suit at law, in which the United States and an individual had a common and concurrent interest, with no conflict nor opposition between them; that the individual desired to have counsel of his own, personally charged with the care of his interests in the case; that he chose you for his counsel, and that you accepted his retainer and received his fee.

All the rest of the charges being waived and abandoned, this is your only crime. And I give it as my deliberate opinion, that the fact charged upon you is no crime at all, but a fair and legal transaction, justifiable in morals and sanctioned by the usages of the profession and the practice in the Courts.

This organized assault upon you before the Committee, and before the President through the Attorney-General, I cannot help considering a conspiracy to rob you of your office, by first blackening your character. I make no charge of complicity in the dishonest trick. My only object in writing this letter is to vindicate your personal and professional character.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

EDWD. BATES.

*Mr. BATES entered the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN upon the first inauguration, March 4, 1861, and resigned Dec. 1, 1864, having held the office of Attorney-General three years and nine months.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Decision of Justice Swayne Declaring its Constitutionality.

The Louisville (Ky.) papers publish in full the opinion recently delivered in the United States District Court, in that city, by Justice SWAYNE, deciding in favor of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill. The opinion was given in a case in which some white men, who had been convicted upon the evidence of a black woman of burglariously entering her house, moved for arrest of judgment upon the ground that the Civil Rights Law, under which the indictment was brought, was unconstitutional, and also upon the ground that Kentucky law does not permit the admission of the testimony of blacks against white persons. In the course of his argument Judge SWAYNE, while discussing the question whether the act is warranted by the Constitution, says:

"The thirteenth amendment (to the Constitution) trenches directly upon the power of the States and of the people of the States. It is the first and only instance of a change of this character in the organic law. It destroyed the most important relation between capital and labor in all the States where Slavery existed. It affected deeply the fortunes of a large portion of their people. It struck out of existence millions of property. The measure was the consequence of a strife of opinions, and a conflict of interests, real or imaginary, as old as the Constitution itself. These elements of discord grew in intensity. Their violence was increased by the throes and convulsions of a civil war. The impetuous vortex finally swallowed up the evil, and with it, forever, the power to replace it. Those who insisted upon the adoption of this amendment were animated by no spirit of vengeance. They sought security against the recurrence of a sectional conflict. They felt that much was due to the African race for the part it had borne during the war. They were also impelled by a sense of right and by a strong sense of justice to an unoffending and long-suffering people. These considerations must not be lost sight of when we come to examine the amendment in order to ascertain its proper construction. The act of Congress confers citizenship. * * * The fact that one is a subject or citizen determines nothing as to his rights as such. They vary in different localities and according to circumstances. Citizenship has no necessary connection with the franchise of voting, eligibility to office, or indeed with any other rights, civil or political. Women, minors and persons *non compos* are citizens, and not the less so on account of their disabilities. * * * * The present effect of the amendment was to abolish Slavery wherever it existed within the jurisdiction of the United States. In the future, it throws its protection over every one, of every race, color and condition within that jurisdiction, and guards them against the recurrence of the evil.

The Constitution, thus amended, consecrates the entire territory of the Republic to freedom as well as free institutions. The amendment will continue to perform its function throughout the expanding domain of the nation, without limit or of time or space. Present possessions and future acquisitions will be alike within the sphere of its operation. Without any other provision than the first section of the amendment, Congress would have had authority to give full effect to the abolition of Slavery thereby decreed.

It would have been competent to put in requisition the executive and judicial, as well as the legislative power, and with all the energy needful for that purpose. The second section of the amendment was added out of abundant caution. It authorizes Congress to select, from time to time, the means that might be deemed appropriate to the end. It employs a phrase which had been enlightened by well-considered judicial application. Any exercise of legislative power within its limits, involves a legislative and not a judicial question. It is only when the authority given has been clearly exceeded, that the judicial power can be invoked. Its office then is to repress and annul the excess, beyond that it is powerless. * * * On the 1st of January, 1863, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation of Emancipation. Missouri and Maryland abolished Slavery by their own voluntary action. Throughout the war the African race had evinced entire sympathy with the Union cause. At the close of the rebellion two hundred thousand had become soldiers in the Union armies. The race had strong claims upon the justice and generosity of the nation. Weighty considerations of policy, humanity and right were superadded. Slavery, in fact, still subsisted in thirteen States. Its simple abolition, leaving these laws and this exclusive power of the States over the emancipated in force, would have been a phantom of delusion. The hostility of the dominant class would have been animated with new ardor. Legislative oppression would have been increased in severity. Under the guise of police and other regulations, Slavery would have been in effect restored, perhaps in a worse form, and the gift of freedom would have been a curse instead of a blessing to those intended to be benefited. They would have had no longer the protection which the instinct of property leads its possessor to give, in whatever form the property may exist. It was to guard against such evils that the second section of the amendment was framed. It was intended to give expressly to Congress the requisite authority, and to leave no room for doubt or cavil upon the subject. The results have shown the wisdom of this forecast. Almost simultaneously with the adoption of the amendment this course of legislative oppression was begun. Hence, doubtless, the passage of the act under consideration. In the presence of these facts, who will say it is not an "appropriate" means of carrying out the object of the first section of the amendment, and a necessary and proper execution of the power conferred by the second? Blot out this act and deny the constitutional power to pass it, and the worst effects of Slavery might speedily follow. It would be a virtual abrogation of the amendment. It would be a remarkable anomaly if the National Government, without this amendment, could confer citizenship on aliens of every race or color, and citizenship, with civil and political rights, on the "inhabitants" of Louisiana and Florida, without reference to race or color, and cannot, with the help of the amendment, confer on those of the African race who have been born and always lived within the United States, all that this law seeks to give them. It was passed by the Congress succeeding the one which proposed the amendment. Many of the members of both Houses were the same. This fact is not without weight and significance. The amendment reversed and annulled the original policy of the Constitution, which left it to each State to decide exclusively for itself whether Slavery should or should not exist as a local institution, and what disabilities should attach to those of the servile race within its limits. The whites needed no relief or protection, and they are practically unaffected by the amendment. The emancipation which it wrought was an act of great national grace, and was doubtless intended to reach further in its effects, as to every one within its scope, than the consequences of manumission by a private individual.

We entertain no doubt of the constitutionality of the act in all its provisions.

It gives only certain civil rights. Whether it was competent for Congress to confer political rights also, involves a different inquiry. We have not found it necessary to consider the subject.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, 20th inst. to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Some days since an nouncement was made of the failure of a prominent banker of this city, Mr. W. H. R. LYKINS, whose assets nominally amounted to $70,000 and liabilities to $66,000. The utmost confidence was expressed in Mr. LYKINS, he having done a strictly honorable business here for twelve years. To-day some of our prominent citizens called to see him on business. They found him in hopeless insanity. He fled to his cellar and charged that they had come to kill him. They took him by main force to his parlor and a physician was summoned to-night. He was Mayor of the city last year. His father, Dr. LYKINS, is a prominent citizen of Kansas City."

The *American Homeopathic Observer* for October states that in 1860 the authorities of the Michigan State Prison adopted homeopathy as the treatment in Prison Hospital. During the three years preceding that date, under allopathic treatment, there were 39 deaths, over 23,000 days' labor lost by sickness and $1,678 expended for hospital stores. The average number of convicts during this time was 435. For the three succeeding years the average number of prisoners was 544, and the deaths numbered 20; less than 10,000 days' labor were lost by sickness, and less than $500 were expended for hospital stores.

The Albany *Journal* says: "Some of the papers are complimenting Gen. SPINNER because several billions of money have passed through his hands without the loss of a dollar. This is all well enough where the General is not known. But here we would as soon think of complimenting the sun for shining as Gen. SPINNER for being honest. Like the delight of dogs 'to bark and bite,' neither or them can help it; for, in the language of the primer, 'God hath made them so.'"

The catalogue of the officers and students of Harvard University, for the year 1867-68, gives, of undergraduates, 79 seniors, 111 juniors, 133 sophomores, 156 freshmen; total, 479. In the Divinity School there are 23 students, in three classes; in the Law School, 125 students; in the Lawrence Scientific School, 49; and in the Medical School, 330; making a total of 1,006 students in the various departments of the University.

Col. ODEN BOWIE, Governor-elect of Maryland, was serenaded at his residence in Prince George on the 18th inst., and in his response said that he thought his fellow-citizens had cause for congratulations, not at his election, but at the great triumph of Democratic principles. Maryland was once more practically free. His best endeavors would be used to maintain that freedom which our fathers sacrificed so much to gain and maintain.

The New-Haven *Journal* denies, by request, the statement that Secretary WELLES has abandoned Connecticut as his home, and is interested in property in Philadelphia. He is not pecuniarily interested in property in Philadelphia, and he will return to Hartford when he leaves the Cabinet.

A couple of workmen lately digging on the premises of J. MEACHEN, at Stratford, Conn., unearthed a vessel containing thirty old copper coins, dating from 1604 to 1724, of English, Scotch and French issue. Several relics of this kind have previously been discovered on the same grounds.

One of the Boston banks has just paid $200 to a gentleman who in 1853 threw an envelope into the fire, not knowing the money had been placed there. The liability of the bank for its old issue ceased Nov. 15.

Mr. DICKENS is receiving the courtesies of some of the Boston literati. He has already been dined by LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, LOWELL and several others, and it is evident that entertainers and entertained are mutually gratified.

C. W. RUSSELL, a native of West Virginia, who went South at the beginning of the war, and was a member of the rebel House of Representatives until the close of the rebellion, died in Baltimore on the 22d inst.

The Montana Legislature commenced its session on the 5th inst., Gov. SMITH'S message recommends the immediate adoption of greenbacks as currency in place of gold dust. The financial report is unfavorable. The Territorial debt is over $57,000.

A new company, called the Northwest Transportation Company, has been incorporated, to carry passengers and freight from Sioux City, Iowa, to points on the Upper Missouri River, as far as Fort Benton in Montana Territory.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says that a shoe manufacturer in a neighboring town failed the other day for about $30,000, and it is reported that his assets for the benefit of his creditors do not amount to a single dollar.

The amount of canal tolls received during the month of October was $875,000—the largest amount ever received during one month. It is expected that $1,000,000 will be received this month.

Three men were killed and a large number of others seriously injured by a boiler explosion at St. John, N. B., on the 21st inst. The explosion was attributed to gross neglect.

It is stated that a large breadth of country in the Piedmont and Valley Counties in Virginia has been sowed in wheat this Fall, and that it has come up well and looks very promising.

Nova Scotia is troubled with gangs of highwaymen and burglars, who for the last three months have committed depredations with impunity.

Within the past few weeks large quantities of oats, potatoes and poultry have been shipped from Prince Edward's Island to Bermuda.

All the evergreens in the cemeteries in New-London, Conn., are to be cut down by order of the local authorities.

The South Carolina Negroes and Taxes.

The Marion (S. C.) *Star* says that a colored clergyman in that vicinity recently wrote a letter to the military authorities, declaring in substance that "though it may seem egotism to say it, his word is law with the negroes in Marion District, and that he will die before he will pay the State tax." Whereupon the military authorities in Marion immediately issued the following circular:

I. The tax-payers of Marion District are hereby informed that, in obedience to instructions from the immediate commanding officer, Par. XVI., General Orders No. 10, will in future be enforced.

II. All tax-payers, white or colored, are notified that, in case of their refusal to pay their just taxes, their property will be seized by force, to the extent of such dues, in addition to the just dues of the sheriff for such forcible seizure.

III. Any resistance to the action of the sheriff in these cases will be met with prompt and instant punishment, and the sheriff's authority will be fully supported by the United States forces now under my command.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

HARRIET and FREDERICK BRODIE were arrested by Officer CAMPBELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the basement of No. 14 Crosby-street, which is the resort of disorderly characters of both sexes. They were held for trial in default of bail.

EXCISE CASE.

JACOB LAWALL, of No. 157 Chatham-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer TAYLOR on a charge of violating the Excise Law. The magistrate required the accused to find bail in the sum of $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

GRAND LARCENY.

WM. BARRY, of No. 455 Washington-street, caused the arrest of JAMES REED yesterday by Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of stealing two coats, a vest and a pair of pantaloons valued at $84. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and was held to answer at the General Sessions. REED is 18 years of age, a native of New-York, and an oyster-opener.

PETIT LARCENY.

JOHN MOLLOY was arrested by Officer ELDRODT, of the Twentieth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a hoop-skirt, value $3, from HENRY WEBER, of No. 407 Eighth-avenue. The accused admitted the theft, and was remanded for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE KNIFE.

NICHOLAS NICHOLSON, of No. 58 Macdougal-street, caused the arrest of PHILIP CONNERTY, yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted him with a knife. The complainant was severely cut on the head. PHILIP was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

SELLING LIQUOR AFTER MIDNIGHT.

JOHN GRAHAM, of No. 330 Bleecker-street, and NICHOLAS LUCKEN, of No. 411 Sixth-avenue, were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of having violated the Excise Law in keeping their places of business open after midnight for the sale of liquor. They were required to find bail in the sum of $300 each to answer at the General Sessions.

A WATCH STOLEN.

WM. CURRY was arrested yesterday by Officer GILLEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from JOSEPH B. LEWIS, of No. 86 Bleecker-street. The complainant stated that the prisoner came into his store and asked to see the watch. It was shown him, and he seized it and ran away, was pursued and arrested. The magistrate committed him for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of bail.

FARO GAMBLER.

Sergt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested JOSEPH KING, Saturday night, on a charge of being a faro bank dealer. Officer COPE assisted the sergeant in his descent upon the premises No. 697 Broadway, and they found the accused engaged in dealing faro for money. The magistrate held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the General Sessions. Several other prisoners were discharged.

A RING STOLEN.

WARREN BUSS, of No. 105 East Nineteenth-street, formed the brief acquaintance of HANNAH RAYMOND on Saturday evening, and accompanied her home. Yesterday morning HANNAH took forcible possession of an amethyst ring valued at $25, which BUSS carried slung to his watch guard. As she declined to surrender the property the woman was arrested by Officer HEANEY of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the magistrate committed her for trial in default of $300 bail.

THE CATTLE NUISANCE.

Officer MCDONOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JOHN CORNER on Saturday night for driving cattle through Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in direct violation of the ordinances adopted by the Board of Health. The accused was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $100 bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

MARCUS BERLINER, of No. 250 Clinton-street, came into Court yesterday and entered a complaint against ELIZABETH KING, his servant, accusing her of having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $80, a large cloak and some other articles valued at $40. The girl was suspected, as she had free access to the property, and on her arrest by Officer LEONARD, of the Seventh Precinct, she confessed her guilt, and surrendered the articles, acknowledging that she had intended to leave the City for the West. She was fully committed for trial.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 17	29.880	29.753	29.724	29.786
Monday, Nov. 18	29.873	29.924	30.050	29.949
Tuesday, Nov. 19	30.143	30.172	30.280	30.198
Wednesday, Nov. 20	30.293	30.134	30.044	30.157
Thursday, Nov. 21	30.164	30.222	30.282	30.223
Friday, Nov. 22	30.293	30.250	30.240	30.261
Saturday, Nov. 23	30.192	30.192	30.220	30.201
Week mean				30.111
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Nov. 20				30.293
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Nov. 17				29.724
Difference, or Range				0.569

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 17	34.67	41.09	42.00	39.53
Monday, Nov. 18	27.09	30.00	23.06	27.83
Tuesday, Nov. 19	22.09	31.07	27.03	30.46
Wednesday, Nov. 20	29.00	43.00	40.00	37.33
Thursday, Nov. 21	36.08	47.00	40.00	41.26
Friday, Nov. 22	35.00	48.00	44.00	42.33
Saturday, Nov. 23	45.00	48.03	48.00	47.10
Week mean				37.98
Maximum at 3 P. M. of Nov. 23				49.20
Minimum at 5 A. M. of Nov. 19				20.00
Difference, or Range				29.20

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Nov. 17	W. N. W.	N. N. W.	W.	243.75	10.156
Nov. 18	W.	N. W.	N. W.	462.30	19.262
Nov. 19	W.	N. W.	N. W.	713.20	29.716
Nov. 20	N. N. W.	W. S. W.	W.	136.30	5.679
Nov. 21	W.	S. S. E.	S. S. E.	162.80	6.783
Nov. 22	N. E.	S. E.	E.	101.50	4.228
Nov. 23	E.	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	99.00	4.125
Total distance				1918.35	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 17	5.	10.	10.	8.33
Monday, Nov. 18	5.	4.	0.	3.00
Tuesday, Nov. 19	4.	1.	1.	2.00
Wednesday, Nov. 20	9.	8.	0.	5.66
Thursday, Nov. 21	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Friday, Nov. 22	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Saturday, Nov. 23	10.	10.	10.	10.00

Snow, a very slight sprinkling at 8 and 12 A. M. of 18th. Duration, 3 minutes.

Rain, on 23d. Duration of actual raining, 9 h. and 46 min. Depth, 0.12 inch.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR LARCENY.—MARIA BENNETT and CAROLINE RUSSELL, aged respectively 54 and 26 years, were arrested Saturday, by the Police of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of having stolen from the oyster saloon of JAMES IRWIN, at No. 113 Jay-street, a number of spoons and other articles, in all valued at about $15. A portion of the property was found in the possession of the prisoners. ELIZA PAIR and ELIZABETH MANNING were also arrested on the charge of being implicated with the other parties. They were all locked up to answer....A boy named JOSEPH WRIGHT was arrested by Officer MORRELL, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen cigars, soda water and money to the value of $20 from GEORGE WILSON, of Marcy-avenue. The accused was held for examination....THOS. and JAS. KELLY were taken into custody Saturday, charged with having stolen the sum of $20 from Mrs. FLANNIGAN, residing in Hickory-street. The prisoners had taken passage on the steamer *South America*, lying at Pier No. 43 North River, for Brazil, and were found aboard that vessel by Officer WILMARTH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. They will be arraigned before Justice MOREHOUSE to-day....Officers BOYLE and GOVERS, of the Forty-third Precinct, arrested six boys on the charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, &c., valued at about $100, from a junkman named MICHAEL WELDON. The prisoners are named Jas. Flaherty, Frank Kiernan, John Broderick, Thomas Meehan, John Leonard and Thomas Riley. The oldest is 15 and the youngest 9 years of age.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—PATRICK ROEN, aged 16 years, a plumber by trade, was arrested at a late hour Saturday night, on complaint of one PHILIP LEVER, who charges him with having picked his pocket of a wallet containing $28, while he was asleep in front of the house No. 204 Hamilton-avenue. Twenty-two dollars were recovered. ROEN will be examined before Justice DUNNE to-day.

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—At about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a boy named VALENTINE WILMOT fell from the second-story window of his father's residence, No. 2 Second-place, and sustained injuries of a serious nature, fortunately, however, no bones were broken, and the boy will, no doubt, recover.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—MARIA BENNET, against whom a charge of larceny is also pending, was arrested on the charge of having violated the third section of the Excise Law, by selling liquor without a license at No. 109 Sands-street. The case will be investigated to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

NEW-JERSEY.

RESULT OF AN OUTRAGEOUS INSULT.—About 9 A. M., yesterday, as a respectable young widow, residing in Henderson-street, Jersey City, was passing along Prospect-street, between Bay and South Eighth streets, she was assaulted by a ruffian, who insulted her in the most outrageous manner. The young lady was so frightened by the indignity perpetrated that she was thrown into convulsions, in which condition she was conveyed to the residence of HUGH CUNNINGHAM, No. 46 Prospect-street, where she was properly cared for. The ruffian is known and will be arrested.

A FREE FIGHT.—Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a free fight occurred between a number of Hoboken young men and some Germans on the meadows, corner First and Grand streets. The *melee* lasted over half an hour. Word was sent to the Police Station, when Capt. DENOROVAN and a posse of officers proceeded to the spot, but the combatants had drawn off and cleared the field of the drunk and wounded.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, an affray occurred between two men named MICHAEL NOCKTON and WM. HAGGERTY, at a boarding house in Warren-street, Jersey City, where they had been making a night of it. HAGGERTY stabbed his adversary in the head, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He was arrested by Officers LEE and CARROLL and locked up to await examination.

ACCIDENTAL SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at No. 162 Ninth-avenue, over the body of MARY A. HANLEY, aged 3 months, who was accidentally suffocated on Friday night by CATHARINE HOPE, an inmate of the house, with whom the child was sleeping. The deceased crept beneath the coverlid and was suffocated before the girl noticed it.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Dec. 16, 1867.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
471—Ind. & Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.
1097—Brien et al. vs. Raphael.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
861—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
862—Same vs. Same.
633—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
205—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
635—Am. Spi. B. H. Co. vs. Perrin.
1537—Wittgenstein vs. Fiske, Jr.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
1313—Moore, Jr., vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
1331—Smith vs. Peters.
25—Nathan vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
711—Drake vs. Barstow, Pres.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
570—Halsey vs. Halsey.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
346—Dobs vs. Galway.
1902—Webb vs. Shenner.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1774—Doachin vs. Merello.
1496—Ebel, President, vs. Seward et al.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
820—Price vs. Pruce.
570—Bayan vs. Duryee.
604—East R. R. R. vs. Austin.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1394—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
1466—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
450—Crawford et al. vs. Lumsden.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

No. 27—Ætna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford vs. Imp. and Tra. Nat. Bank of New-York.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
180—Prouty vs. Madden et al.
88—Wetmore et al. vs. Candee et al.
126—Lottimer et al. vs. Hatch et al.
131—Reilly vs. Hodgins.
137—Kelly, Sheriff, et al. vs. Howland et al.
154—Knox vs. Dry Dock, &c., Railway Co.
201—Griffith vs. Alexander et al.
202—Thurston vs. Douglas.
205—Maher vs. Cunningham et al.
206—Mowry vs. Bend et al.
207—Lyon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Silliman et al.
208—Ensign vs. Stroud et al.
209—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
211—Goodwin et al. vs. Sharkey et al.
212—Same vs. Same.
213—Voorhis, Jr., vs. Kiernan, et al.
214—Percival vs. Gilman.
215—Dickinson vs. Hunter et al.
216—Parker vs. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Callender at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
38—Ross vs. Johnson.
44—Comstock vs. Shafer.
61—Brush vs. Lee.
74—Hoppock vs. Golderson.
27—Somerset and War. S. B. vs. Huyck.
78—Worthington vs. Lockwood.
91—Mangum vs. Little.
93—Refred vs. Peck.
101—Schroeder vs. Schlessinger.
104—Bamberger vs. The Sheriff, &c.
106—Bamberger vs. Bamberger.
108—Roberts, Jr., vs. U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.
114—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
128—Adriatic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Bradley et al.
156—Ingraham, Receiver, vs. Robert.
164—Raisbeck vs. Van Santen.
167—Winans vs. Much et al.
168—In re Thos. M. Wheeler.
173—Hallpett vs. Thomas et al.
174—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Ingalls.
177—In re. Russell File Co.
188—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
193—Anderson vs. Anderson.

Call No. 223—Dickinson vs. Dickinson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
3319—Hatfield vs. New-York Ice Co.
3483—Becker vs. De Graaf.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3399—Field et al. vs. Robins.
3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3329—Ward vs. Cent. Park, &c., R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross.
3437—Levy vs. Godfrey et al.
3441—Denny vs. Havens et al.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Exr., &c.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3400—Harkins, guardian, vs. C. P. N. and E. R. Railroad Co.
3614—Rintelen vs. Foster.
3566—Boyle vs. C. P. N. and E. R. Railroad Co.
3498—Hoffman vs. Sterne.
3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
3628—Davis vs. Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Co.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith.
1556—Mason vs. Hope.
3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
2356—Flosser vs. Fu'd.
2358—Chamberlain vs. Ford.
2362—Roosevelt vs. Abbott.
1986—Ricks vs. The Mayor, &c.
2318—Bierce vs. Arctic Fire Ins. Co.
2364—Phalon vs. Lazarus.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
—Brown vs. King.
—C. P. J. Co. vs. Bleecker-street Railroad.
—Bulger vs. Kuster.
112—Michael vs. Arnold.
16—Kerr vs. Bandman.
—Gourley vs. Broadbent.
136—Williamson vs. Chopsky.
147—Donley vs. McGrath.
149—Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. Van Alst.
154—Frankan vs. Strauss.
155—Moller vs. Kramer.
157—Hartunig vs. Muehling.
158—Austin vs. Smith.
159—Greve vs. Plattner.
162—Dinnin vs. Post.
163—Hendrick vs. Logee.
176—Bailey vs. Fine.
183—Frankenstein vs. Whitely.
186—Shields vs. Bass.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The People vs. Hugh Courtney—rape.
The People vs. Emil Roegnen—rape.
The People vs. Frank Terris—rape.
The People vs. Nicholas Eising—rape.
The People vs. William M. Roedel—rape.
The People vs. William McDonald—rape.
The People vs. Arthur Devlin—rape.
The People vs. John Burns—grand larceny.
The People vs. William Morris—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Ryan—grand larceny.
The People vs. John Hamilton—grand larceny.
The People vs. John Shea—receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Augustus Parker—grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Conner—grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1867.

$6,50	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅝	10	Pacific Mail	124
5,0	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	104⅛	400	do b30	124
2,000	do	104⅜	50	do	123¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	50	do	123¼
			1500	do	122⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	105⅛	800	do	122½
			100	do	122⅜
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	107⅜	100	do b30	123⅜
			200	do ......2d call	122¼
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107⅜	250	At. Mail	115
			220	Adams Ex. Co	74
13,000	do	107¼	20	Am. Ex	72
100,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅛	100	U. S. Ex	74
7,000	do	101½	500	N. Y. Cen. s60	113⅛
14,500	do	101⅝	100	do	113⅛
12,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s, 2d series	105⅛	100	do	113½
			800	Erie R.	70½
20,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100⅞	500	do	70⅝
26,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62½	1100	do	70⅞
4,000	do ......2d call	62⅛	500	do b10	70⅞
9,000	do	62⅛	300	Hudson R.	124
17,000	do	62	50	Nor. & Wor.	91
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	65	40	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	71	50	Reading R.	96
18,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex. c.	53	600	do	95⅝
10,000	do	53⅛	200	do b10	95⅞
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	63	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅛
5,000	Vir. 6s, New	44	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅜
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	94¾	500	do	79⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅝	500	do	79¼
20,000	do	25¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129¾
14,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82¼
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77	700	do	82¾
1,590	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	88	400	do b30	83
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	56¾
60,000	Long Dock Bds.	99	300	do	56⅞
40	Bk. of Commerce	116½	100	do	56⅝
15	Bank S. of N. Y.	108	100	do	56⅜
50	Cent. National	103⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	65
80	Fourth National	106⅛	500	do	65⅜
30	M. U. Ex.	34½	300	do b3	65⅛
200	do	34⅜	300	do s30	65
500	West. U. Tel.	32	300	do b3	65⅛
500	do	32⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	101⅛
50	do	32¼	600	do	101
200	do ......2d call	31⅞	300	Mil. & St. Paul	39
100	Quicksilver	17⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b30	60⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	13⅜	300	do	60⅝
1000	P., F. W. & C.	97	100	do	60⅝
700	do s60	97	100	do	60⅝
600	do	97⅛	15	Chic. B. & Q. R.	136
50	do	97¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113
$70,000	O. & Miss. C.	25	900	Erie R.	69⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	116	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅝
20	Am. Ex. Co.	72¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅜	100	Atlantic Mail s60	114
5,000	do	62¼	575	Adams Ex. Co.	75
5,000	do	62	490	do	76
2,000	Missouri 6s	94⅜	10	Amer. Ex.	73
2,000	do	94⅝	60	do	73¾
10,000	do	94⅜	200	U. S. Ex. Co. b15	76
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	95	100	do	76
100,000	O. & Mis. Cer.	25⅛	600	Mer. Union Ex.	35
20,000	do	25	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	51
5,000	Erie 1st M.	102	100	Erie Railroad	70⅛
50	Continental Bank	106	100	Hud. Riv. R.	124½
50	West. Union	32	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
50	do	32⅛	10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	98
100	Mar. Pf.	13	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	57
150	Pac. Mail	123	5	do	56½
10	do	123⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	64½
100	do b3	124	200	C., R. I. & P.	95½
500	do ......2d call	124½	300	P., F. W. & Chi.	97½
			100	do	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express	74	600	Erie R.	70⅝
100	do	74⅛	1800	do	70⅝
30	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	300	do c	70⅝
25	do	34⅜	200	do b3	70⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	17¼	100	do b10	70⅝
100	Pacific Mail	125	400	do s3	70⅝
100	do	123⅞	400	Hud. R. R.	124
100	do c	123⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅝
800	do	124	300	M. S. & N. I. R. c	79
100	do	124⅛	600	do	79⅜
200	do c	124	300	do b3	79⅜
200	do	124⅛	400	do c	79⅜
600	Atlantic Mail	115	200	do b10	79⅜
200	do	114⅛	300	do	79⅜
100	do	114⅞	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅝
100	do s60	113	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
200	West. U. Tel.	31⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	57
400	N. Y. Cen.	113⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	65
600	do	113⅜	800	do	65⅜
100	do b15	113⅛	400	do b3	65⅜
100	do s10	113⅛	100	do b5	65⅜
600	Reading R.	95⅞	100	do s30	65
200	do s30	95⅝	100	do b30	65⅛
400	do	96	100	do b4	65⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	W. Fargo & Co.	50	100	W. U. Tel.	31⅞
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	74½	2400	Reading R.	95⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅞	200	do s10	95⅛
100	Pacific Mail	121⅞	500	P., F. W. & C.	97
800	do	121	400	M. S. & N. I.	78⅞
800	do	120⅞	200	do b3	79
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅞	100	Ill. Cen.	129⅛
1500	do	112⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82⅞
1800	do	113	200	Cl. & T.	102
200	do s10	113	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	95
100	do s5	113	300	do c	95
1200	Erie R.	70	200	Chi. & N. W. R. c	56⅞
4200	do	70⅛	100	do b10	57⅛
400	do b10	70⅛	500	do	57⅛
200	do b3	70⅛	2100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅝
200	do s10	70⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25⅛	100	N. Y. Cent.	113⅜
22	Amer. Ex.	73⅞	500	Erie R.	70⅛
100	Adams Ex.	77⅛	400	Reading R.	95⅜
35	do	76⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97
200	Pacific Mail	118⅜	100	do	96⅞
500	do	118⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	79
200	do	118⅝	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅛
100	do s3	118⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	57
50	West. U. Tel.	32	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64⅝

MONDAY, Nov. 25—A. M.

Although mercantile confidence was disturbed last week by an important failure in the Grocery line, and which affected subsequent engagements in Sugars, Coffee, &c., there was a notable improvement in the line of Domestic Cotton Goods; a fair business, considering the lateness of the season in Foreign Dry Goods, and quite an active City shopping trade. The Export movement of Domestic Produce was the heaviest of the season in bulk and declared value, and as prices on the Produce Exchange have been brought nearer to the Export orders, by the unwillingness of the principal receivers of Cotton, Grain, Flour and Provisions to extend cash advances for the purpose of holding these receipts in store, we look for another heavy Export this week. The receipts of Cotton last week reached 24,604 bales, the bulk of which will probably be taken for Export. The receipts of the previous week were 18,410 bales, and the Export 11,197 bales.

The demand for Money during the greater part of the week amounted in some quarters to extreme pressure, but on Friday and Saturday the supply offered for employment on the Stock Exchange was sensibly easier; though a reluctance at Bank and among private lenders to discount Merchant paper was still observable. The unfavorable liquidation of the estates of one or two parties who failed a few weeks ago, and the large indebtedness involved in the failure of Wednesday last, alluded to above, have contributed to the caution of Money lenders, and this feeling for a short time will probably be carried to the extreme of unjust discrimination against really sound and prudent houses.

On the Stock Exchange there was the usual feverish excitement in what are known as the cliqued Stocks of the Street, and especially in Erie, which, to the extent of 1½ to 2½ ₰ cent., influenced unfavorably most of the other New-York and Western Roads. The movement in Northwest Common, a stock of the same class, was in the opposite direction, and its reputed leader was successful in further advancing the market 3@3½ ₰ cent., making the whole rise of the fortnight full 10 ₰ cent. The parties in Erie were generally credited with having sold heavily near the close of the previous week, and then following down the market from 78⅜ to 71 ₰ cent. to Friday last; reversing their action on Saturday and buying heavily below this last figure, to appearances, for a fresh advance. The Miscellaneous shares attracted unusual attention, marked by a very heavy additional fall in Pacific Mail, from 134 down to 123 ₰ cent., and a general decided advance in all the Express Companies, the new Merchants' Union selling at par, or $35 for $35 paid up, and Adams, among the old Companies, selling at 78 ₰ cent. There was also more disposition to buy Western Telegraph at current low figures.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,197,684, against the total entries of $4,535,092 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,137,914 against $4,119,158 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $346,075, against $781,865 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,519,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,604 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,454.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	Aug.	23,732,790
February	25,494,290	Sept.	20,681,540
March	21,367,107	Oct.	18,075,697
April	25,361,583	Nov. 9	5,102,722
May	21,475,525	Nov. 16	3,649,482
June	20,478,305	Nov. 23	3,197,684
July	$23,030,260		
Total since Jan. 1			$232,499,371
Against same date 1866			271,497,725
Decrease since Jan. 1			$38,998,354

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	August	12,867,353
February	15,452,506	September	12,002,449
March	20,475,226	October	17,461,221
April	17,863,596	Nov. 6	4,597,023
May	12,303,645	Nov. 13	4,663,445
June	15,103,120	Nov. 20	5,137,914
July	$14,068,861		
Total since Jan. 1			$166,454,906
Against same date 1866			171,099,711
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,644,805
Gold, Nov. 23, 1867			140⅛ ₰ cent.
Gold, Nov. 24, 1866			138⅝ ₰ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	August	$1,714,598
February	2,124,161	Sept.	2,201,959
March	1,891,141	October	1,182,031
April	2,261,283	Nov. 2	519,064
May	9,043,154	Nov. 9	298,112
June	6,724,272	Nov. 16	242,285
July	13,519,894	Nov. 23	346,075
Total since Jan. 1			$44,619,675
Against same date 1866			58,522,459
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,902,784

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	August	3,963,650
February	1,739,898	September	2,615,950
March	1,913,973	October	1,847,106
April	3,162,783	Nov. 1	516,857
May	1,194,879	Nov. 9	333,363
June	2,782,316	Nov. 20	187,838
July	$2,679,712		
Total since Jan. 1			$25,490,634
Against same date 1866			38,297,350
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,806,716

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,946
February	11,452,204	February	521,882
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
Nov. 2	574,000	Nov. 2	8,353,600
Nov. 9	2,043,000	Nov. 9	2,724,030
Nov. 16	1,798,700	Nov. 16	2,440,300
Nov. 23	1,519,000	Nov. 23	2,047,000
Total	$110,035,166	Total	$59,027,981
To date, 1866	123,253,333	To date, 1866	46,745,010

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140@138⅞@140¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅝@107⅞@108¼
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅝@107⅜@107⅞
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅝@105⅜
U. S. 5 ₰ cents. 10-40s	102¼@101⅝@101⅞
New-York Central	114½@112⅞@113⅜
New-York and Erie	73⅜@69⅞@71
Rock Island	96⅝@95⅜
Michigan Southern	81¼@79@79⅞
Hudson River	126@123½@124½
Northwestern	54⅛@57⅞@56⅝@57
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98@96⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84@82@83@82⅞
Reading	97⅞@95¼@96
Northwestern Preferred	65⅞@64@66⅛@64⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26@25⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	103½@102
Pacific Mail	134⅛ with div.@120 x d
Western Union Telegraph	31⅛@32⅝@32
St. Paul Preferred	62@61

The Gold Room made a further rise of 1 ₰ cent. on the highest sales of Friday, and at 3 o'clock the sales were 140@140¼ ₰ cent. There was nothing in the Cable news to advance the price, but it was pretended in the Room that the rumors from Washington were in this direction, though what these are in purport, or really mean in their connection with Gold, we were not able to ascertain. The Cash Gold continues easy. The Treasury paid out during the week $2,047,000 for Gold Interest, and probably sold $500,000 or $700,000 additional, as against $1,519,000 received for Customs. The Banks gain $1,764,000 in Gold, and lose $3,207,000 in Greenbacks. Their general Deposit line is down about three millions, and their Loans increase nearly one million. The receipts of Gold from California are $187,000, and the shipments to Europe $346,000.

The week closed on an easier Money market than was experienced from Monday to Thursday inclusive. The pressure upon the Brokers was sensibly relieved on Friday, and the offerings from lenders Saturday were quite easy at 7 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges left off dull on the basis of 109⅝@⅞ for standard 60-day Bills on London.

Owing to the steady Cable quotations for United States 5-20s, and the rise in Gold, the Gold-bearing funds of the United States closed firm, including 10-40s.

The Share market at the Stock Exchange was again much excited and the sales fluctuating on Pacific Mail, and the sensation in this Stock was increased in the forenoon by the failure of one of the prominent operators in this and other Stocks on his individual account. The ultimate closing sales of the Stock in the Afternoon were made ex-dividend at 120 ₰ cent., equal to 123 ₰ cent. as against 123½ late on Friday. The Express Stocks, on the other hand, were very strong and on the advance, (Adams as high as 78 ₰ cent.,) and Western Telegraph firm.

The Railways were active, and the frequent changes in price and heavy sales of the Erie constituted the feature of the market. The transactions, at one time on the Street, at a fraction below 70 ₰ cent., were equal to 10,000 or 12,000 shares, and these were soon followed by a reaction to 70⅞@71⅛ ₰ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were stronger at the close than on Friday night, and the whole market quite animated after the breaking up of the late Boards. The following quotations were made between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. on the street:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅞	Missouris	94⅞	94¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞	108¼	Northwest	56¾	57
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107¾	N. West Pref	64¾	64⅞
N. Y. Central	113⅛	113⅜	Rock Island	96⅛	95¼
Erie	70¼	71	Fort Wayne	97	96⅞
Hudson	123⅜	124⅛	W. U. Telegraph	32	32
Reading	95⅞	96	St. Paul Pref	61	61
Mich. Southern	79	79¼	Pacific Mail	123½	120*
Pittsburgh	82	82⅝	American Gold	139⅛	140⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	62	Bills on London	109⅛	109¼

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	140	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is	107⅛
6 ₰ cent., coup., 1868	139	5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅜
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
6 ₰ cent., sm., cn., 1881	112⅛	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871	116¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c., 1870	101	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex-c.	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee new bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	44
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Virginia 6s, n. b.	43⅛
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅝	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	88
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	North Carolina 6s	63
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	American Exchange	111
Manhattan	135	Chatham	140
Merchants'	116	Bank of the Repub.	110
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130
Union	113	Nassau	104½
America	140	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	104	Continental	106
Tradesmen's	133	Marine	140
National	108	Importers' & Trad's	117
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf's & Merchants	106
State of New-York	108	Central National	103½
Commerce	116⅜	Fourth National	106
Ocean	103	City Bank, Brooklyn	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	81	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	103
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	64
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88½		

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
On deposits	$177,750,000	$174,720,000
Circulation	34,130,000	34,130,000
Total	$211,880,000	$208,850,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,970,000	$52,212,500
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,190,000	66,620,000
Excess	$15,220,000	$14,407,500

We are indebted to the Bureau of Statistics in the United States Treasury Department for the following interesting figures touching the Export of Cotton from the United States for the past twelve years:

JUNE 30.	Weight of Export.	Value in Currency.	Value in Gold.
1856	1,351,431,701	......	$128,382,351
1857	1,048,282,475	......	131,575,859
1858	1,118,624,012	......	131,386,661
1859	1,386,468,556	......	161,434,923
1860	1,767,686,338	......	191,806,555
1861	307,516,099	......	34,051,483
1862	5,010,011	$1,180,113	1,161,243
1863	11,384,986	6,652,405	4,846,925
1864	11,992,911	9,805,854	6,323,229
1865	8,894,374	6,836,400	3,384,356
1866	650,572,829	281,385,223	199,563,987
1867	666,576,314	202,911,410	143,908,801

During the last year the Export to Great Britain alone was 524,320,348 pounds weight, valued in currency at $161,021,504, or 30 7-10ths cents ₰ pound, equal to $114,199,649 in Gold, or 21¾ cents ₰ pound. The British Trade tables show that 524,267,520 pounds weight of American Cotton were imported into the United Kingdom for the same twelve months, at a declared value of £28,207,940, which, at $4 84 to the pound sterling, is equivalent to $136,526,429 in Gold, or 26 cents ₰ pound. The quantity is almost identical, showing the correctness of our Bureau of Statistics. The difference in Gold value arises from freight, insurance, commissions, &c., and the difficulty of precisely averaging the declared Currency value at our Custom-houses with the fluctuations in the price of Gold on this side.

The *London Times* has the following on the recent failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool:

"The announcements made yesterday to the hapless shareholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, showed that the circumstances connected with that affair more than realize the worst anticipations. It appears that to meet the debts of the bank, amounting to £1,630,088, the estimated assets are only £1,247,618; and that, after the total loss of their £650,000 of paid-up capital and £109,000 of reserve, the shareholders will, therefore, be called upon to provide for a deficiency of £382,470. To realize even the inadequate sum represented by the existing assets a long period will probably be required, and hence a call of £10 per share on the 51,500 shares into which the concern is divided has been deemed immediately necessary. This should produce £515,000, but it may be assumed that in many cases the demand can be but slowly or imperfectly answered. Meanwhile, it appears that in addition to the reckless advances to customers by which the ruin has been brought about, the bank, since the date of the panic of last year, has gambled in its own shares to an extent to cause a loss of £46,000. Every feature, indeed, by which disasters of this kind have been distinguished since the days of the Northern and Central down to those of the Borough Bank seems to have been reproduced, and yet at the meeting yesterday there were strong pleas "in favor of resuscitation," a belief being apparently entertained that no limit can be conjectured to the public readiness to be again deluded. After the previous failure of this concern in 1847 its reëstablishment was effected by promises of a rigidity of management that would render any serious losses impossible, but with the return of convalescence all the shackles then imposed were swept away. Doubtless the whole of these pledges would now be revived to induce the public once more to venture, but it seems impossible to conceive that, even in Liverpool, they could again be listened to."

The holders of the United States *Registered* Stocks, January and July interest, which include the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881, the 5 ₰ cents. of 1871-74, and the new consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, are reminded that the transfers for the January dividend will close *on Saturday next, Nov. 30*. Where they have been bought and held, since July, in other names than the present owners, the certificates should be transferred at Washington at once, so as to conform the registration to the names of the parties entitled to the January dividend. The holders of the 7.30 ₰ cents., Second and Third Series, who desire to convert them into 5-20s in season for the Gold Dividend upon the latter *on the First of January*, are also reminded that this is the last week for such conversions into either Registered or Coupon Bonds. On an after Monday next, December 2, will be continued as for the succeeding *First of July* Dividend, that is, Interest in Currency will be allowed on the 7-30 ₰ cents surrendered for exchange up to the 31st December and the 5-20 Bonds delivered, *with the January coupon detached*, and if Registered 5-20 Stock be preferred the name of the parties and the amounts will go on to Washington, and the Certificates of Registration returned on the reopening of the transfer books on the 1st January.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and His Follies.

From the New-York Evening Post.

To Mr. JOHN GYGER's simple question with regard to the management of the financial system of the Government, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS has replied in a voluminous letter, which covers not only the full import of the inquiry, but a quantity of subject matter entirely foreign to it.

The financial views of Mr. STEVENS, which were foreshadowed by his speeches in the House of Representatives, while their author occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, are reiterated in his present reply by the declaration that he "never doubted that the General Government alone was competent to declare what should be the money of the country," or, in other words, that he believes that the National debt may, by law of Congress, be paid either with "leather, tin or greenbacks."

Here we have substantially the venerable gentleman's financial decalogue, his *credo*; and since the most powerful arguments would be insufficient to carry conviction to a man's mind if such arguments were in opposition to his belief, it is not to the subject of finance, nor to that of the national banks, but to the various statements referring to coal, silk, cotton, free trade, and export duties, that the reader's attention is now particularly directed.

The remarkable Lancaster letter demonstrates, contrary to the avowed anti-free-trade principles of its author, how much both France and England had been benefited by the treaty of Jan. 23, 1860: alludes to the immense importance of American cotton to the British manufacturer, to England's navigation laws, to investments in American bonds in London and in Frankfort, to the "monstrous swindle on the part of Europeans on America," and after indulging in sundry side blows at the Israelites, concludes with a tirade against the admirers of RICHARD COBDEN, stigmatizing them as "short-sighted sciolist."

Had Mr. STEVENS consulted the treaty between France and Great Britain, concluded in Paris, Jan. 23, 1860, and signed by T. BAROCHE, E. ROUHER, Lord COWLEY and RICHARD COBDEN, or had he even glanced at the official documents referring to the importations and exportations of these countries, he would certainly not have asserted, that "by that single provision in the treaty which took a third of the export duty from the English tariff on bituminous coal, French operators saved their millions of dollars in the cost of fuel alone."

Firstly, because in conformity with article 11 of that treaty "the two high contracting powers bind themselves not to prohibit the exportation of coal or to lay an export duty on the article."

Secondly, because the whole quantity of coal exported in 1864 from England into France amounted to 13,948,124 quintaux métriques only, equal to about 1,395,000 tons American weight, at the estimated cost of £700,000, or $3,500,000 in American gold dollars; and lastly, for the yet more simple reason that England, since the year 1845, has entirely abolished, not only the export duty on coal, but on all other articles beside.

Each of the above enumerated facts, taken separately, not only demolishes Mr. STEVENS' theories with reference to export duties, but conclusively proves that since British coal can be shipped free of that duty to every part of the globe, it follows that "English operators" do not "save more and impose in the aggregate a heavier duty than any American tariff ever levied upon the importations of England."

Of silk and its manufacture it appears Mr. STEVENS has but a very imperfect knowledge, a fact made particularly evident when he alludes to cocoons sent from France across the Channel in order to have them "there converted into thread and woof."

A few damaged cocoons, what in trade is termed the refuse, might, some years ago, have been sent to England to be, by a peculiar process, there converted into thread, which latter, however, never found its way back to France. The unimportance of the exportations of English spun silk or thread is clearly established by the exceedingly small quantity—89,657 kilogammes, equal to 197,244 pounds American weight—imported during the year 1864 from England into France.

In connection with the manufacture of silk, the letter speaks of "the spindles of Rouen and Marseilles," though neither of these cities lays claim to a prominence for such machinery. The spindles of Rouen, the chief seat of French cotton manufacture, produce the cotton threads which the looms turn into *Rouennerie*, the French term for cotton goods; and Marseilles, though the principle market for raw silk, the products of Italy and the Levant, requires no spindles either for the manufacture of soap or salad oil, or the packing of fruits and sardines. In the south of France, and principally in the departments of Gard, Drome, Vaucleuse and Ardeche, where labor is excessively cheap, may be found the spindles which Mr. STEVENS would vainly seek either in Rouen or in Marseilles.

The thesis that "the great manufacturing prosperity of England is dependent solely upon the cotton of America" is similar to that dogmatical and stereotyped phrase referring to "the immense resources of the country," and generally used by politicians as a sop to Cerberus.

That the British manufacturers, though suffering, did not starve during the late rebellion when few cotton supplies were received from America, should, however, not be forgotten, nor should the fact be overlooked that Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1866 consumed 1,548,000 bales of American cotton and 2,600,000 bales of cotton grown in India and other countries, which, even allowing fifteen per cent. in the weight in favor of the American bale, did not go to show that England was solely dependent upon American cotton.

The wrath of the honorable gentleman, however, does not seem to be appeased by the supposed dependence of Great Britain upon America; and in order to further illustrate Albion's utter degredation in other respects, he regales his readers with a highly colored description of her navigation laws, of her dealings with the "Flemings," "Van Tromp, and the fishermen of the lowlands," and other characters that flourished in the seventeenth century.

Perhaps aware of the almost unlimited freedom granted to all nations by the now existing British navigation laws, Mr. STEVENS cunningly changes his base by directing his batteries, not on the laws of the present day, but on those which were enacted Oct. 9, 1651, by a republican legislature, in history known as the Long or Rump Parliament.

The arithmetical portion of the Lancaster letter strongly impresses one with the belief that JAY COOKE's Dutch farmer might have been consulted when the calculations were perfected; a belief which is strengthened by the fact that even by making allowance for possible typographical mistakes, some slight errors, ranging from one hundred to four hundred millions of dollars, may be discovered in the account of the Government's receipts and expenditures.

There is no doubt that many readers of the financial part of the "remarkable letter" are desirous of being informed by its author as to a certain investment of $100 in gold, and how these $100 converted into legal-tenders at 281 per cent., and employed during one year, would, at the expiration of that period, yield the snug little sum of $66,065 in greenbacks, inasmuch as in the ordinary way of reckoning, such a result could only be obtained by investing $100 in gold daily, for 235 successive days, at the steady rate of 281 per cent., for which operation $23,510 in gold would be required.

It is evident that the inventor of the monetary problem has overlooked the simple fact, that the one hundred dollars gold the first day converted into legal-tenders are no longer available on the second.

The limited space alloted to a newspaper article precludes the extension of the present short review, wherein in consequence only a few points from the extensive publication of Mr. STEVENS have been dwelt upon.

To the advocates of the doctrine of free trade, the latter gentleman's frequent admissions of the great benefits accrued both to France and England, since the conclusion of the international treaty, must be highly gratifying; as it is doubtful whether either MICHEL CHEVALIER or RICHARD COBDEN could have commanded heavier or more powerful theoretical arguments in behalf of their favorite doctrine, than the practical ones unwittingly uttered and published in Mr. STEVENS' letter.

In his selections from sacred and profane literature, "the great commoner" is particularly unhappy: Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, the men who refused to worship the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzer, are not fitted to be members of the New-York Gold Room, nor could CICERO, nearly two thousand years ago, have profited by the advice of the present Radical leader of the House of Representatives.

In conclusion, the writer of the foregoing lines would convey to the venerable gentleman at present in Washington, sincere and ardent wishes for the recovery of his health and strength, trusting that by a renewed study of the works of DEMOSTHENES, he may discover that the speaker of old, when proclaiming "action as the chief merit of the orator," pointed to something higher and nobler than confiscation.

A. F. S.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,831	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	48
Cornmeal, bags	820	Cut Meats, pkgs.	117
Wheat, bushels	96,336	Lard, pkgs.	323
Corn, bushels	19,186	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	948
Rye, bushels	9,767	Whisky, bbls.	398
Oats, bushels	23,550	Petroleum, bbls.	8,979

ASHES—Have been in limited demand and heavy at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very slack request at about former prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Holders made some further concessions to buyers to-day, which led to a more active call, particularly for the low grades, for export, and which resulted in a handsome aggregate business. There was considerable irregularity in quotations. The closing prices were nearly as given below. The aggregate sales were 3,136 bales, including 2,598 bales to shippers, 478 bales to spinners and 60 bales to speculators, against receipts of 2,491 bales. Messrs. COWDALL & ZEREGA sum up the week's business, in their circular of this date, thus: "Our market for the week, under the influence of the Liverpool advices, has been irregular, but closing heavy at a decline of fully ¼ cent ₰ lb. The sales have been 18,514 bales, including 3,319 to spinners, 13,942 to exporters, 753 to speculators, and 500 in transit. The demand has been largely for export, and for low Middling Uplands of good style. Prices on this grade have ranged very nearly with full Middlings. Cottons above Middlings are not in demand. There is little inquiry for Cottons to arrive. There is no disposition to speculate, and all purchases are for immediate shipment. Freights to Liverpool by steam, ½d. to ⅝d. firm; by sail, ½d. dull. The receipts at the ports for this week show about 70,000 bales against 66,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since 1st September are 382,000 bales, against 393,500 bales for same time last season. The Dry Goods market, early in the week, showed some improvement, but closed dull."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	16
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16¾
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17½
Middling	17⅞	17⅞	18@18⅛
Good Middling	18⅝	18¾	19
Middling Fair	Nominal.		

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,790
Receipts last week	18,410
Receipts preceding week	16,153
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	117,580
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	567,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,768
Exports since Sept. 1	60,719
Exports since Jan. 1	382,423
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	315,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	122,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	168,000

The following table will show the course of prices in this market, week ending last evening:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
UPLAND, MOBILE AND FLORIDA.					
Saturday	15⅜	17 @17¼	17⅜@17⅝	18 @18⅛	19⅜
Monday	15⅜	17 @17¼	17⅜@17⅝	18 @18⅛	19⅜
Tuesday	16	17¼@17⅜	17⅝@18	18⅛@18⅜	19½
Wednesday	16	17 @17¼	17⅜@17⅝	18 @18⅛	19⅜
Thursday	16	17 @17¼	17⅜@17⅝	18 @18⅛	19⅜
Friday	15⅞	16¾@17	17⅛@17½	17⅞@18⅛	19
NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.					
Saturday	16⅛	17⅜@18	18 @18⅜	18⅞@19	20
Monday	16⅜	17⅝@18	18 @18⅜	18⅞@19	20
Tuesday	17	17⅞@18	18⅛@18⅜	18⅞@19¼	20½
Wednesday	17	17⅜@17⅞	18⅛@18⅜	18⅝@19	20
Thursday	17	17⅜@17⅞	18 @18⅜	18⅝@19	20
Friday	16⅝	17⅛@17⅝	17⅝@18	18 @18⅜	19⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually dull, to-day, and quoted generally much lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$8 75; very poor to fair extra State at $9 10@$9 65; good to choice extra State at $9 65@$10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 30@$10 10 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$8 75
Extra State	9 10@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 30@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 65@15 25

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 40@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7@$8 45 for inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of only 150 bbls. and sacks at $11 25@$13 50 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack request at $3 87@$4 25, as extremes, ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull to-day. Buyers and sellers have been wide apart in their views as to prices. To sell Spring holders would have to make a further concession of 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel, which they were reluctant to yield. Shippers were practically out of the market. Some milling inquiry prevailed for Winter, but at low figures. Sales have been confined to small lots of White Genesee at $2 18; and White California on p. t. Corn has not varied materially in price. Desirable lots have been rather more sought after by home buyers, but the firmness of holders checked operations. Sales have been reported of 43,500 bushels at $1 33@$1 37, as extremes, for common to very choice new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, (the latter rate for part of a load) closing at $1 36 bid for prime, afloat; $1 22@$1 30 for poor to good new Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 26 for new Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania; $1 35 for new Yellow Western, ₰ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nominal. Barley has been held 2c.@3c. higher, but has been very quiet. Barley Malt has been dull and nominal. Oats have been in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote inferior to very choice Western, in store and afloat, at from 78c.@80½c., closing at 80 bid for prime, afloat; sales, 44,000 bushels.

HAY—North River has been freely dealt in at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at previous prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₰ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₰ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₰ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₰ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₰ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ₰ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₰ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₰ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 95,002 hides; sales 44,600 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 17,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@29 lbs., 19@20c., gold, usual selections; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry B. A. Army, 24 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 8,600 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., part 16c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms; 100 Dry Port-au-Piatt, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Para, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 10c.@10⅛c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 152,700 (same time last year 66,700—year before, 269,600), and 148 bales. The stock consists of 125,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,790 Dry Salted Para, 148 bales East India Cow and Buff lo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, notice thus: "The receipts of the week have been moderate—about equal to the sales. Within the last few days there has been an improved demand, and as a consequence, prices may be quoted rather more regular than hitherto. Middle-weights Buenos Ayres have been accumulating, and sales were made to Eastern dealers and manufacturers at some reduction from previous figures. A fair proportion of business has been doing with the South and Southwest, principally in light leather. Purchases of common overweights are still being made for shipment to England. OAK SOLE—The demand is somewhat improved. Prices are a little easier. Stock moderate. Crop leather is in fair supply; the inquiry is more animated. Offal is less active and prices are weaker. Weekly Receipts of sole leather about 45,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₰ lb.

METALS—There has been rather more inquiry for Iron, but other articles in this line have been quite dull. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23½c. ₰ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42 50; Scotch Pig, $39@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85 @$90 ₰ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 75, gold, ₰ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6½c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23½c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, at former prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, but irregular in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57½c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3@$8 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@ $4 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very slack request at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@27½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy to-day. The demand has been very limited. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 65@$20 75, closing at $20 65, cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, for January and February delivery, seller's option, part at $22 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ₰ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive and heavy; sales 150 boxes at 10¾c.@11c. for City Cumberland; and on private terms for long Clear, ₰ lb. Lard has been quiet at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., the latter rate for small lots, ₰ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at 8½c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 260 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in more request to-day; sales 580 tcs. India and Prime Mess, part of the latter at $32, the balance on private terms. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $25@$28 for poor to prime; sales 212 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese has been quite dull and heavy, at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₰ lb. The week's business in Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The market for Cheese, still under a strong bear movement of buyers for export, has continued throughout the week without any material movement or alteration. Some few factories have been yielded at a concession, but the majority of receivers continue firm at our quotations. Many factories in the country are wisely arranging to hold their Cheese at home, while others are storing in this market and holding; the question between buyers and sellers for export being reduced to a matter of endurance. A better demand prevails for local and coastwise trade at quotations. The stock of factory Cheese now in the dairy districts of this State and this market we compute in round numbers at 450,000 boxes, while the exports to Liverpool and London from this point alone last season, from Nov. 1, 1866 to May 1, 1867, were 392,427 boxes of 50 pounds each. The consumption of Cheese in this country is largely increased, and we now leave those interested to calculate the chances of a depression caused by overplus of stock. We note the export of Cheese to Liverpool and London from this point for the past three years, commencing with the advent of each crop as follows: From May 1 to Nov. 20, 1865, 509,404 boxes, of fifty pounds each. From May 1 to Nov. 20, 1866, 583,244 boxes, of fifty pounds each. From May 1 to Nov. 20, 1867, 812,954 boxes, of fifty pounds each. We also note that, notwithstanding the great increase this year in the export of American Cheese to England, their markets now have an unusual light stock, including their own home make. Our quotations are nominal and are unchanged. The total receipts of the week are 45,425 boxes."

SKINS—Have been quite dull and nominal in price.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, but essentially unchanged in price. Sales since our last, 470 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at from 14c.@16¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 143,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅝c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.; 39,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive but steady to-day.

WOOL—There has been a decidedly better inquiry for domestic fleece, chiefly from manufacturers, and more firmness has been noted in prices, though no quotable change has occurred thus far. There has likewise been a rather better call for domestic pulled within our range. California wool has been held above the views of buyers, and has been in light request. There has been no business of moment transacted in foreign wool, which is nearly nominal in price.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@47
½ and ¾ blood do	41@43
Common and ¼ do	37@39
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@62
Extra to XX do	50@53
½ and ¾ blood do	43@46
Common and ¼	39@41
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@44
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@40
Common and ¼ fleece	36@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@43
Unwashed fleeces	27@31
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@19
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@35
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	18@20
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	40@42
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@20
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@17
Pulled fine	32@37
Pulled medium	29@31
Pulled common	24@26
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	42@48
New-York City, super	38@42
New-York City, No. 1	28@32
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	32@37
Western limed pulled	28@37
Southern limed pulled	26@28
Tub Washed	40@48

Also, of South American Wool.

	Class.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo:		
Unwashed Merino and Saxony	1	33@43
Unwashed first Mestiza	..	27
Unwashed second Mestiza	..	[illegible]
Unwashed third Mestiza	..	27@30
Unwashed fourth Mestiza	3	20@22
Unwashed common Mestiza	3	18@19
Washed Mestiza	1	40@42
Washed common Mestiza	3	28@30
Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed	1	24@25
Corientes, Creola, unwashed	3	20@21
Entre Rios, washed	3-1	35@37
Entre Rios, unwashed	3-1	18@22
Cordova, unwashed	3	32@36
Santiago, washed	1	32@36
St. Luis	3	34@36
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	1	34@36
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	3	34@36
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	..	32@34
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	..	21@23
Rio Grande, black, washed	..	25@27
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	..	21@23
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	..	15@17
Peruvian, washed	1	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	1	24@25
Peruvian, limed, pulled	1	22@24
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	1	23@24
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	..	22@23
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	3	24@25
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	1	25@26
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	3	24@25
Mexican, washed fine	1	27@30
Mexican, washed medium	3	21@24
Mexican, unwashed fine	1	20@24
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	3	17@2

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull, to-day, with 440 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,000 bushels corn on private terms, 100 tons Bacon, by steamer, at 45s., and 200 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 27s. 6d., ₰ ton. For Bristol Channel, a bark with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at about 7s. ₰ quarter. For Antwerp, a bark with a general cargo, at 30s. ₰ ton. For Bremen, 360 bales Cotton, on private terms.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 23.

Gates-av., w. s., 75 n. Stockton-st., 25x100	$ 75
Adelphi-st., w. s., 380 s. Myrtle-av., 16x100	9,000
19th-st., n. e. s., 425 n. 5th-av., 71x100	4,300
Portland-av., w. s., 302 s. DeKalb-av., 20x100	1,800
Jackson-av., w. s., 250 s. Willoughby-av., 100x100 } Jackson-av., e. s. 100 s. DeKalb-av., 100x100 }	4,000
Diamond-st., n. s., 700 e. Main-st., 200x200	6,000
Union-st., s. s., 100 e. 8th-av., 75x183 } Union-st., s. s., 200 e. 8th-av., 25x100 }	17,500
Ewen-st., s. s., 100 w. Richards-st., 25x100	750
Newell-st., n. e. c. Van Cott-av., 1 lot	1,000
Diamond-st., n. s., 502 e. Main-st., 200x200	6,000
President-st., n. s., 192 e. 6th-av., 175x190	2,400
Madison-st., s. w. c. Franklin-av., 20x80 } Madison-st., n. s., 140 w. Franklin-av., 20x100 }	15,900
Lafayette-av., s. s., 183 w. Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	5,550
Cumberland-st., e. s., 114 s. DeKalb-av., 21x108	10,700

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Characters by Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Sig. A. Ronconi, Sig. E. Pancani, Sig. Testa, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. Medini, Sig. Barili.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mons. Guffroy, Mons. Leduc, Mons. Lagriffoul, Mons. Duchesne, Mons. Valter, Mons. Monier, Mlle. De Felcourt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, THE UNION PRISONER; OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, No. 681 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY No. 820 Broadway.
THIS DAY, C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

NO. 268 FOURTH-AVENUE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, REHEARSAL OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that GARIBALDI is lying seriously ill at Varignano, and that his two sons have been summoned to his bedside.

Dispatches from Rome announce that the Pope, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all the captive Garibaldians.

Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition, and return to France.

The Florence journals deny the truth of the report relative to the issue of a new Italian loan.

The Pope has withdrawn his objections to the proposed European Conference. The Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Italy, have announced their acceptance of NAPOLEON'S plan. The reunions of the Conference will commence at Munich, Dec. 11. The Paris *Patrie* denies the truth of the statement that Gen. DIX expressed a desire that the United States should be represented in the Conference.

The condemned Fenians, Messrs. ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Manchester Saturday forenoon. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain-storm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. At last accounts the city was quiet. The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of the deceased men occurred in London yesterday. A procession, numbering about 2,000 persons, marched to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held and speeches were made. A meeting was also held in a public hall in the evening.

Col. BURKE, a prominent Fenian, was arrested in London yesterday.

It is asserted in Paris that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Company, and which was refused, has at length been granted by the French Government for a term of years.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention held a short session Saturday, which was attended by a remarkably small number of members. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to send copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the Canadian Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario, in accordance with a request made by those bodies. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Official Corruption, setting forth that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass a law making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to receive, have in his possession, use, or offer to any member of either branch of the Legislature, any money or other valuable property to influence or control the vote of such member upon any measure in the Legislature. It further states that any member who shall be approached for the purposes mentioned, and shall fail or neglect to make complaint against such offender, shall himself be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on the Judiciary. The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. RUMSEY, providing that the present members of the Court of Appeals shall be members of the new Court for the period for which they were elected. Without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned to Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Davis trial will commence to-day at 2 o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed he will be bailed from day to day, on his own recognizance. About fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including JAMES A. SEDDON, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. It is stated that he will be tried on a new indictment to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice CHASE and Judge UNDERWOOD are expected in Richmond Monday afternoon.

WESTON reached Stryker, Ohio, fifty miles distant from Toledo, at 2:20 o'clock Saturday morning. He commenced his fourth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but abandoned it in consequence of a discrepancy between the distance given by card and the actual distance, which he found considerably greater. He expects to commence his fifth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours from some point between Rome and Ligonier, Ind.

A destructive fire occurred at Keesville Saturday night. The Post-office, the telegraph and express offices, and a number of buildings and stores were burned down.

Sixteen thousand citizens of St. Louis have signed a petition to the City Council praying for a repeal of the Sunday Law.

The receipts of the Soldiers' Fair in Chicago, Ill., last week, amounted to $20,000.

LOCAL.

A verdict of $45,000 damages has just been rendered at the Hudson County Circuit Court against RUDOLPH DUMARTHERAY, for breach of promise and seduction. The plaintiff, ELIZABETH MCKEEVER, was a hoop skirt maker employed in Chambers-street, the defendant a book-keeper in an importing house in Broadway. The latter has absconded. His bondsmen will be sued for $1,500, the sum in which he was bailed.

Saturday night, the Irish soldiers of this City who participated in the late war held a meeting at Cooper Institute with reference to the imprisonment of American citizens by the British Government. Addresses were made by Col. MCIVER, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. CHAS. G. HALPIN and others, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Another meeting will be held at the same place to-morrow evening.

A meeting in behalf of the American Christian Commission was held in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church last evening, which was addressed by Dr. CROSBY, the pastor of the church, and by Rev. Messrs. SUPTEW and MINGINS, and Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART, W. E. DODGE, Jr., and F. G. ENSIGN.

Rev. H. D. NORTHROP discoursed upon "The Sacredness and Obligations of the Christian Sabbath," in his own church, (West Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue,) last evening, to a large audience, the occasion being the second anniversary of Scotia Division, No. 27, Sons of Temperance.

The calendar was a very light one at Special Sessions yesterday. There were in all but thirty cases, not even one half of which came to trial. The charges were: Petty larceny, 16; assault and battery, 10; gaming, 1; malicious mischief, 1; disorderly housekeeping, 1, and misdemeanor, 1.

The examination in the case of Deputy Marshal A. B. NEWCOMB was to have been continued Saturday before Commissioner OSBORN, but circumstances rendered a postponement necessary, and an adjournment for two weeks was ordered.

Prof. DOREMUS repeated his lecture Saturday evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity. This lecture was given in justice to the numbers unable to obtain admittance to the lecture of Thursday, and who had purchased tickets.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT preached yesterday at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. The present corruption of political parties she attributed to the want of true religion in politicians.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM lectured on temperance last evening to a crowded audience at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Kings County Temperance Society.

An eloquent discourse on "The Mistakes of Protestants and the Lessons to be Learned from the Roman Church" was preached by Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening.

The number of deaths in this City for the past week was 382, an increase of 29 over the previous week.

Bishop LOUGHLIN yesterday preached a sermon on "The Temporal Power of the Pope," in Brooklyn, E. D.

Produce and Merchandise were quite dull, and generally heavy in price on Saturday. The freight market was inactive.

Debt and Taxation—The Policy of Congress.

The Convention of manufacturers, to be held next month at Cleveland, promises to be a departure from the ordinary efforts of organized classes. Usually, these gatherings have been a prelude to demands on Congress for some special form of protection. This time, apparently, the aim is to obtain relief by a reduction instead of an increase of taxation. Not the tariff but the internal revenue system is the object of attention; the manufacturers wisely holding that the depression and distress of which they complain proceed more from the ruinous nature and amount of taxes levied upon industry and enterprise, than from defects in the scale of customs' duties. Their general view therefore harmonizes with the general interest; and though we must recognize selfishness as the impelling motive of the movement, at least we may avail ourselves of it as a valuable auxiliary in the work of fiscal reform. For the men embarked in it speak from experience. Their statements as to the exhausting effect of the burdens imposed are verified by the condition to which nearly all forms of industry have been brought. And the succor they pray for will commend itself to the people by its immediate bearing upon their pockets.

As a broad principle, perhaps, it is not too much to insist that in existing circumstances the amount of taxes levied should be regulated solely by the current wants of the Government, without reference to plans for the reduction of the national debt. The latter purpose will be in order when the country shall have recovered from the effects of the war—when production and commerce shall have regained prosperity, and when the load consequent upon an inflated currency shall have been lifted off the shoulders of the people. Time and judicious statesmanship and a wise and universal economy can alone restore the strength and ease which should precede the application of measures for paying the principal of the debt. Meanwhile these plans are premature, and, being premature, are neither wise nor expedient. The questions which force themselves on every man's attention pertain to the actual, unavoidable necessities of the day—not to the discharge of liabilities which will not mature for years to come. Positive wants require all our attention. The struggle to live is severe enough, without adding to it by assuming obligations gratuitously, for the gratification of some financial theorist.

If this view is right, the proper measure of taxation is at present the current expenditure of the Government *plus* the interest on the debt. All taxation imposed for purposes other than these, being unnecessary, should be abolished. And as it is estimated that the excess of revenue collected under existing laws, above the sum needed for these purposes, is not less than $150,000,000, it follows that Congress, without inconvenience to the Government or damage to the public credit, may reduce the annual aggregate of taxes to this enormous extent. A vigorous system of retrenchment would render a still larger reduction practicable, and such a system Congress ought to enforce in every department. Leaving possible savings out of the account, however, there yet remains the fact that on the present basis of revenue and expenditure $150,000,000 are collected above the positive necessities of the country. To this amount, therefore, the tax-payers are entitled to relief.

As a result of this large reduction, the Treasury policy will need essential modification. With the relief to producers and consumers which is involved in the reform must come a temporary stoppage of the debt-paying process. *That* must be deferred to a more convenient season, which, however, may be expected long in advance of the period at which the bulk of the debt will be due. In another respect a change is desirable. Just now, we reduce one form of debt with one hand and increase another form of debt with the other. Short-time currency debt is all the time being converted into long-time gold-bearing debt. Notwithstanding, then, the continued system of reducing indebtedness, the interest payable in gold is as constantly increased. There would be no harm in the substitution if greenbacks and gold were on a level. But with gold at forty per cent. premium, and with all the chances of speculation open, the process certainly cannot be commended as economical. To convert obligations payable in paper money into obligations payable in gold, may pass under the term of funding, but its profitableness is past finding out. Its effect is to increase the debt.

Instead of allowing the holders of the currency debt to convert it into gold bonds at pleasure, to the manifest injury of the tax-payers, sound policy would seem to require its redemption with greenbacks when possible, or its renewal with other short currency obligations when necessary. The proper use of so much of legal-tender currency as the Treasury may from time to time command is the redemption of currency debt; so obviating the embarrassment incident to contraction while reducing the debt. The natural order of finance is just now reversed. We contract the non-interest bearing debt, while we enlarge the gold-interest bearing debt; which is at once unjust and extravagant. By following the more reasonable course, and paying the currency debt as fast as we can with greenbacks, we should steadily improve the interest account and at the same time obviate the contraction which, as now conducted, operates detrimentally by keeping business interests in a state of constant uncertainty. Under the most careful management, the transition from an inflated currency to specie payments will be attended with anxiety and disaster. But these may be lessened by deferring contraction until the legal-tender currency shall have fulfilled its purpose, which is the redemption of the currency obligations of the Government. This accomplished, cautious contraction may be renewed with a safety that will be increased by the natural growth of the country in the intervening period.

Whatever policy Congress may ultimately adopt, let us hope that its action will be predicated upon a thorough and an intelligent examination of the kindred subjects of debt, taxation and currency by the financial Committees of both Houses. Doubtless a great effort will be needed to repress individual zeal. We shall have scores of propositions relating to the currency by members who know nothing of the principles which govern it; and the same will occur in connection with taxation and the debt. From these ill-considered and unauthorized propositions nothing but mischief can arise. They will confuse and alarm, and moreover will unsettle everything. The prudent course will be to leave the whole to the respective Committees, whose responsibilities will be a guarantee of moderation and intelligence. Their reports will give definite shape to Congressional discussion, and we trust will lead to comprehensive and mature legislation. In this way we may possibly obtain a policy based on some rational and intelligible principle, substituting the steadiness of law for the uncertainty of official opinion, and having reference to the position and requirements of the country rather than to the peculiar views of theorists or the claims of exceptional interests.

The Manchester Execution—Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

The hanging of ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD in Manchester, on Saturday, has given three martyrs to the Fenian cause. Their blood, we are already told, "cries aloud for vengeance." Whatever degree of justice may be in that cry, no one can deny its sincerity, its earnestness, or its probable force. Thousands on both sides of the Atlantic believe that the dead had not a fair trial; and this conviction prevails widely even among those who have always condemned the Fenian movement. A large portion of the Liberal Party in Great Britain demanded a mitigation of the punishment; and the feeling which they expressed in this matter will no doubt be shared by very nearly the whole population of this country. Looking at the black record of Ireland's wrongs for centuries, we cannot but join with the Reform League of Manchester, in avowing a certain sympathy with, and commiseration for those who have been goaded into violence by the accumulated crimes of the British Government.

But sympathy with suffering Ireland is perfectly consistent with hatred of the crimes of a few thoughtless, misguided Irishmen. Rescuing two prisoners and shooting a policeman dead in the streets of Manchester had no direct bearing upon the success of their cause. It was, indeed, a peculiarly Irish method of obtaining redress for national grievances. It was an "advance backwards," for it has alienated the feelings of a considerable number of the most influential members of the Liberal Party in England and Scotland. This alienation, however, will only be temporary, while the deep impression produced by the execution may compel an early settlement in some way of the two great grievances of Ireland—the Church establishment and landlord oppression.

The attacks made upon Secretary SEWARD and our representative in England, for their alleged neglect of duty in the case of Irish American citizens abroad, hardly deserve serious notice. It is a great pleasure to some politicians to rant a little about the wrongs of the Green Isle, and it would be cruel to deny these gentlemen their staple luxury. Throwing aside the personalities in which they indulge, we may consider the main question raised by the recent Fenian trials in Great Britain, so far as we are concerned. We must regard the executions in Manchester as American citizens and not as Irishmen. It is only as American citizens that the Fenians in Great Britain claim the attention and care of our Government. We cannot consistently do more for Irishmen abroad than for Germans or Frenchmen or Italians abroad, or for native-born citizens in like circumstances. Neither can we consistently demand for any of our citizens in foreign countries any rights or privileges which we do not concede to foreigners here. Instead, then, of passing a resolution of censure upon our Foreign Secretary or impeaching Mr. ADAMS, or doing other foolish things, Congress would serve the country much better by ordering an investigation into the laws of nations upon the subject of expatriation. At present our Irish-born and Irish-vote-hunting politicians seem to entertain somewhat confused notions regarding the rights and duties of American citizens in foreign countries.

While, however, there is no reason for doubting the vigilance or fidelity of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS in their efforts to protect American citizens in Great Britain, we must confess that Her Majesty's Government seem not to have estimated sufficiently the effect which the rigorous trial and punishment of adopted citizens of this country would produce upon public opinion here. Even the slightest appearance of harshness should be avoided in the interest of both countries. We do not say that actual injustice has been perpetrated in any case, but the impression nevertheless prevails on this side of the Atlantic that more consideration should have been shown to the pleas urged by Irish-American prisoners in regard to the composition of the juries by whom they were tried. Complications growing out of circumstances of this kind are not to be disregarded with safety. This country will never become the apologist of murderers, or of crime of any sort committed by its citizens abroad. But it will insist that those who are entitled to its protection shall obtain whatever advantage they have a right to claim under the law, without reference to the fears or the vindictiveness of a foreign Power.

The Connecticut Bank Frauds.

The late admirable charge of Judge SHIPMAN to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court in Connecticut, respecting bank frauds, was not seed thrown into barren ground. The jury promptly presented true bills against CONKLIN, the defaulting cashier of New-Milford, and BARNUM, the defaulting teller of Bridgeport.

It was with great truth and point that Judge SHIPMAN declared "offences of this character are alarmingly frequent in this country," and that to let them go unpunished "while the more ignorant and degraded offenders against law are visited with its penalties, shocks the moral sense, and is a bitter mockery of justice." But it is not only courts and juries and officers of the law who need to be freshly appealed to on this subject. There are some important considerations falling outside the line of argument pertinent to a jury charge, and among them the lamentable dullness of the moral sense of the public as to the real character of the frauds committed by bank officers.

We do not pretend to say that public comment can affect the intrinsic guilt of the bank officer who betrays his trust, but certain it is that the frequency of these disgraceful treacheries is due in great measure to the lenient or careless way in which they are regarded by people in general. It actually seems as if a considerable part of business men had come to regard a bank defalcation (provided they are not the losers) as merely an unsuccessful "financial operation." The indignation stirred up against the defaulter is usually fitful and superficial; and should his star be ever again in the ascendant "bygones are bygones,"—he moves unblushingly along the street, assumes again the "high respectabilities," and wears the "plush of heaven." What is the effect of this careless comment, this one day's jesting criticism, this restoral to public favor of thoroughbred knaves, upon those other cashiers, tellers, book-keepers, agents, confidential clerks, and people holding relations of trust everywhere, whom greed of gain is tempting to plunder in like fashion?

The very terms we use in speaking of the fraud of a man having a public trust, like a bank officer's, show how people for the most part regard it. We call the crime "defalcation," when it is simply "theft." We say of a man that he "wrongfully appropriated $50,000," when he stole it. We call the criminal a defaulter, when he is nothing but a thief; and, indeed, one may question whether some persons who would be overcome with the honor when presented to Mr. X., "the distinguished defaulter," might not draw their hands back from Mr. X., the "notorious thief." We cannot, to be sure, always safely "call a spade a spade," provided the word "spade" be libelous; but the number of arrant rascals whose betrayal of the supreme confidence reposed in their respectability, honor, and perhaps also piety, has been mildly styled a "conversion to his own use of the funds of the association," is alarming. But thieves in all ages have desired to be known by some courteously inoffensive epithet. Pistol exclaims:

> "Steal? foh! a fico for the phrase!
> The wise it call *convey*."

The word, however, is of small import, if it do not mislead as to the essence of the thing. If we prefer to say of a faithless cashier, that he was "in arrears," had a "deficit in his accounts," "could not liquidate his debts," "could not repay what he had borrowed without authority," this is well enough, provided we realize that the crime was the breaking of the comand "Thou shalt not steal." If by way of euphonism, we call a thief a "defaulter" or a "peculator," no hurt is done so long as he is treated like a thief, and others as a thief take warning by him. But in truth we must not shrink from assuming high ground on this subject, considering the character of those who are ordinarily placed in positions of trust. Their reputation for probity, honor, honesty, conscientiousness, has put them there. In robbing patrons or employers, they not only commit theft, but falsify their reputations and betray that confidence on which the fabric of business and society rests. It is highly necessary, therefore, that society, for its own preservation, should affix upon such criminals peculiar shame and disgrace. It should be distinctly understood that the crime is aggravated by the previous position of the criminal; and that by as much as he had enjoyed the confidence of the community, by so much should he endure its indignation and contempt.

The two persons, for example, indicted by the Connecticut jury, were both of high standing in society, of excellent reputation, and possessed the thorough confidence of the banking companies that employed them. Indeed, incredible as it may seem, "the universal esteem" in which CONKLIN was held, and his "social and moral virtues," caused some of the men who suffered by his knaveries to help him out of the town with money, after his crime was known, and the bank officers refused to demand his retention when informed by telegraph that he was under arrest at Poughkeepsie. What shall we say of such bluntness of moral sense as this? And if this were true of the bank officers themselves, what better can we expect of the community? And if this were true of the community at large, what shall we hope of other cashiers and clerks, placed in like positions, with like temptations, and with the action in CONKLIN'S case before them?

To us it seems sufficiently clear that, call this species of crime by what name we will—"embezzlement," "sequestration," "abstraction," "abduction of funds," "defalcation"—it is something both more disgraceful and more dangerous than the crime of the bank burglar. The loss to the bank or other corporation may be the same, in money, in either case; but the defaulter additionally commits a breach of trust which the burglar does not. It seems to us no less a moral "compounding with felony" to shield the former than the latter. At all events we are not likely to see crimes of this sort diminish till the community consents to fix a social stigma upon them even deeper and more lasting than the legal penalty.

The State of Europe—Mr. Disraeli's Speech.

Mr. DISRAELI, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner, gave utterance to what must be supposed to be views of the British Government on European politics. He was metaphorical and sanguine. "Though the sky was gray and wanted sunshine, there were no clouds of a menacing character." He contrasted the position of European affairs with that which existed a year ago, when a brief but convulsing war had only just terminated, and when its renewal on a still vaster scale was looked upon as inevitable. Yet nothing had happened. He believed that mutual distrust alone had caused increase of armaments, and that European Governments had not only concluded that peace was their present, but their permanent interest. Mr. DISRAELI even went so far as to declare, in the most significant language, his belief that the days for what is termed "a great policy" were over, and that impending changes would be left to time and circumstances.

After the feverish state of Europe during the past twelvemonth, these hopeful anticipations seem at first almost utopian—a kind of attempt to discount the millenium. But "great policies" are undoubtedly the grave existing cause of European complications and mutual mistrusts, and NAPOLEON'S great policy, if he ever had one, is clearly in abeyance at present, for one. Viewed in connection with the recent Imperial speech, Mr. DISRAELI'S tone is of real and appreciable value as an indication of peace. It must be recollected, too, that the temptation of a Minister in his position is never to unnecessarily make light of the difficulties of the situation, but rather the reverse, and Mr. DISRAELI certainly had no party motive in thus drawing so bright a picture of the state of foreign affairs, more especially as he claimed no credit for the British Government in having conduced toward its attainment.

Impeachment.

Doubt seems to hang no longer over the division in the Judiciary Committee on the Impeachment question. The relative strength of supporters and opponents has changed during the recess, and the majority, it is understood, will to-day report in favor of the proceeding. Both reports are represented to be long and argumentative, as well in reference to the law as to the facts.

We shall soon see, then, with what evidence the majority of the Committee support their recommendation. Something much more startling than has yet been suggested will be necessary to justify a conclusion so pregnant with mischief. We do not believe that the majority report will be sustained by the House; but its presentation, with the signatures of five members, and the discussion which it will provoke, are circumstances to be deeply regretted. The effect will be to revive angry partisanship, to delay indefinitely the urgent business of Congress, and to awaken apprehensions which will operate most injuriously. The Republican Party, we fear, will suffer more than Mr. JOHNSON.

MINOR TOPICS.

The action of the Leavenworth negroes is a pretty good specimen of the confused ideas now prevailing with regard to the powers of Congress. No sooner was it known that negro suffrage was defeated in Kansas than the colored men of Leavenworth City convened and passed a very odd resolution, recommending to "the State Central Committee to call a State Convention," to assemble as soon as practicable, "for the purpose of taking measures to *petition Congress* to give us the right of suffrage." In other words, when the electors of the free State of Kansas, (whose loyalty and whose radicalism, for that matter, have never been called in question,) by a deliberate vote, taken according to the forms prescribed by law, decide *not* to give the negroes suffrage, the latter ask Congress to force negro suffrage upon the State, against its own will. All this perhaps sounds absurd enough; and yet it is only the logical fruit of the doctrine that Congress can enter any State, to legislate upon the qualifications of electors. The Kansas colored men do not see why Congress should not positively and forcibly order suffrage to be given to them as well as to the colored men of the Carolinas. And, in truth, they are only following out into practice the lessons which some Radical leaders have been teaching as to the functions of Congress. It is noticeable, also, that the Leavenworth colored men think the proper body to work upon Congress is a Republican State Central Committee, calling a Republican State Convention. Here they have adopted, but with more simplicity and *naivete*, the theory of some less artless white Radicals, that Congress is a kind of governmental machine, made to be run exclusively to suit the wants of the Republican Party.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention seems to swing like a pendulum betwixt radicalism and moderation, and has more than once touched either bound of its arc. It opened with an unexpected and most grateful display of moderation; but these prospects were clouded again by extreme propositions and fanatical addresses; again it seemed to lead off toward wise political action in the matter of judicial appointments, and anon rebounded on the question of enfranchisement. We must wait yet a few days to determine the real *status* of this body on all questions. Perhaps it could not have been expected, having so many delegates untrained in political action, to determine sooner its real political character. The provision for establishing an appointed rather than an elected judiciary, which was undoubtedly framed so as to avoid the contingency of colored judicial officers being elected in strongly negro districts, is at least one good sign among the bad ones.

The reported serious illness of GARIBALDI will cause general regret in this country; for, in spite of his many errors of judgment and conduct, there is no man in Europe for whose personal character Americans have greater admiration. And though he has been rash and misguided in his late attempt to precipitate Italy into revolution, no one doubts the honesty of his intentions or the unselfish patriotism that unfortunately led him into conflict with his King. He is recognized as a genuine hero, and the news that he is lying sick in prison will awaken a very wide-spread sympathy.

The *Army & Navy Gazette*, of London, asks, in the mildest and most decorous tone, "Will the Lords of the Admiralty excuse us for saying that one of the recent promotions, and also one of the late appointments, have caused much astonishment throughout the service? We can scarcely blame their Lordships, as they—" and so forth, for three lines more, in which no clue is given as to whom the paper is talking about. We should decidedly judge that the Lords of the Admiralty *would* excuse this gentle objurgation, and moreover, that they would like all other public comments on their acts to be made in the same melodious tone. Some of our City officials evidently think that this, also, is about the right tone of remonstrance to be made with them; but we suggest that such things ought properly to be printed on rose-colored paper, and in what *Punch* calls "sympathetic ink." The *Pall-Mall Gazette* well says it is a kind of criticism which even the Right Hon. Tite Barnacle would approve.

That deeds of heroic self-sacrifice did not end with the war is shown by the conduct of the brave and gallant gentleman, CHARLES JACKSON, of Boston, who gave his life in trying to save the unfortunate victims of the Lockland disaster. He alone of the passengers rushed into the burning car where four young ladies perished. His body was found in the car, burned to a cinder. It is a piece of heroism worthy to be placed side of the noblest exploits of our patriot soldiers, and to be spoken of and sung with the same fervor of eulogy. The day of heroism is not done; and whoever seeks to devote life to noble purposes, and to meet death in noble endeavors, will find opportunities all around him, in peace as in war.

The Imperial hunting at Compeigne, as nearly as we can make out, seems to have been conducted on principles of etiquette, compared with which the apocryphal courtesy of FONTENOY was mere rudeness. The whole number of beasts and birds killed, comprising roebucks, hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, and woodcock, was, according to a French paper, 2,397. This slaughter was effected in a few hours by nine Imperial and noble huntsmen, and, as it seems to us, their success was very nicely graduated to their relative ranks and to the nature of the occasion. Of course, the highest success was due not to the host but the guest, and, in effect, FRANCIS JOSEPH slew exactly 600 "pieces" in all; next, in virtue of his rank, should come NAPOLEON, who killed 402; next was Prince METTERNICH, with his 368; next five Counts and a General, who made an average 170 each. This arrangement preserved the privileges due to rank, even in the hunting-field. It is quite in accord with the ludicrous Continental hunts, in which huntsmen of one class are forbidden to get ahead of those of another class, and these again to get ahead of still more privileged ones—customs which contrast strangely with the English, where lord and lackey, if starting in a hunt, are put on a par then, if never before or afterward.

The Japan news that Shogomati, Prince of Ovari, had been, after negotiations between the Inkios of Satzouma and Owasma-tosa and Stozboski, made by the Makado Governor of Nagasaki, in place of Stozboski, according to the wish of Toosaka, carries its own clear and intelligible moral. We may add perhaps, however, for the benefit of those unfamiliar with Japanese affairs, that this news means that the Governor of Nagasaki has been removed for failing to trace out and punish the miscreants who murdered two British naval warrant officers at that port. Sir HENRY PARKS made it his business to have the Governor deposed, for being an impediment to justice and to the reconstruction of Japan according to the laws of civilization. We trust this is still another augury that for foreign sailors Japanese ports are becoming safer each year by the intervention of the authorities to protect them.

We often hear of and see "machine poetry," but seldom such machine preaching as the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* avers to have occurred in the sermon of a college chaplain. "At the death of the just, the locomotive of his soul, driven by the coal of faith and the steam of hope, dashes along the rails of charity toward that immovable depot where is found the eternal symbol, which is God." In old times, before our age of mechanism, preachers were content with figuring the soul as ascending on "the wings of faith," or being "borne aloft by the pinions of angels." But that metaphor is evidently too snail-paced for one who preaches to a "fast age." He must find something more suggestive of "making good time;" and this steam-simile is the result. An English paper lately made a sly hit at a San Francisco bard, who addressed poesy as a "magnet that shall lift my gold from out the drossy rift," averring that this invocation marked the locality of the poet's muse. On that principle, we must judge the maker of this mechanical metaphor to be chaplain at least to the *Messageries Imperial* at La Ciotat, or to the workmen of SCHNEIDER & Co., at the locomotive-shops of Creusot.

It is believed in Paris—and openly urged against the Government—that one object of the intervention of the French in Italy was to give the new Chassepot rifle a practical trial before bringing it into play on a grander scale. Be this as it may, the French Government has sought to remove the impression by the publication of an official note in the *Moniteur*. But it is hard to get such an idea out of people's heads. They remember, too, that Prussia tried her needle-guns on the Danes before venturing into a conflict with Austria.

Reconstruction in Georgia—The Official Vote.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion Nov. 17.

The official vote of the State, at the late election was declared last evening. The result corresponded with what we have heretofore announced—a complete triumph of the friends of reconstruction.

The political character of the Convention elect has not been questioned. But some of the disunionists have questioned the vote. Let this be analyzed by the grumblers:

The registered list numbered 188,647; the vote cast 106,410; majority of registered voters that voted, 12,086. For a Convention, 102,283. Against a Convention, 4,127; majority for Convention, 98,156. Vote for Convention, 102,283; majority of vote for a Convention over half the registered vote, 12,087.

The registration lists gave about 10,000 majority white voters. About 36,000 of these voted for Convention, and in favor of reconstruction. Thus the people of Georgia have recorded their verdict. As to their future decision there can be no doubt. They will return to the Union.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—City Chamberlain SWEENY has paid into the City Treasury $24,015 59, being the amount received from banks as interest on deposits of the City funds. The Chamberlain promises to make monthly returns for the future

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The change in the *status* of the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question, positive information of which was conveyed in the TIMES dispatches from this city on Saturday, has been the great topic of discussion here to-day, though the fact that a change had taken place is not yet generally credited. But as stated last night, the attitude of the Committee is certainly changed, and the report of the majority to-morrow will be for impeachment. This has been the state of the case since Wednesday noon, and the fact that it is yet known positively by but few, and even discredited by many, shows how closely the injunction of secrecy has been observed by the Committee. The majority report will be signed by the four Republican members who constituted the minority when the vote was taken last June, and Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, (Republican,) who voted with the majority at that time. The minority report will be signed by Messrs. WILSON and WOODBRIDGE, Republicans; and Messrs. MARSHALL and ELDRIDGE, Democrats, who, with Mr. CHURCHILL, have heretofore constituted the majority of the Committee against impeachment. The majority have mainly adopted the report which has been for some time in preparation by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania. Though it has been much modified and considerably changed so as to harmonize their views, it is understood that they all agree upon the doctrine of the common law in regard to impeachment, though they are not entirely harmonious as to the construction of facts.

The minority report, prepared by Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee, will embody the views of the law of impeachment as held by those who sign it; although, as in the case of the majority, there may not be entire harmony as to the construction of the evidence. Mr. WILSON'S report has been in course of preparation for several weeks, and will present an exhaustive argument of the law in the case, as well as such a comprehensive abstract of the principal features of the evidence as to render reference to the immense volume of testimony almost unnecessary.

This change in the attitude of the Committee has been almost wholly unexpected, as Judge CHURCHILL has been set down as occupying the same position that he did in June last. There is of course considerable comment, speculation and excitement in Congressional circles. The facts, as near as they can be learned at present, go to show that there have been but two votes in the Committee on the main question of impeachment, one in June last, which resulted against impeachment, and one of Wednesday last, at the first full meeting of the Committee since the adjournment in October, which, though not yet made public, is well known to have resulted as stated above. As to the *status* of Judge CHURCHILL, to whose change of attitude is attributable the reversal of the position of the Committee, it is proper to say that the presumption that he still adhered to his former convictions was not through any outgivings of his own, for on all occasions he has manifested that reserve respecting his opinions which became his official position, and has not indicated what might be his judgment upon the case, as it has been presented by events which have transpired since the July session. While many of his friends regret that his conviction of duty and justice compel him to take a different view of the case from that held by him in June last, none doubt the honesty of his purpose or the purity of his motives. Both reports will be of great length, about twenty five-thousand words each, or from ten to twelve columns each in the TIMES. Neither report will be given to the Press until presented to the House to-morrow, as, in fact, neither is quite finished. A last meeting of the Committee for that purpose will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

As to the prospect of the success of impeachment in the House, opinion is much divided. The change in the position of the Committee will undoubtedly carry some wavering members off with it, but the opponents of the scheme abate not one iota of their confidence in its utter defeat when the question comes to a vote. Its friends make a canvass of the House to-day, by which they claim a small majority for it, but only by counting members known to be against it. The New-York delegation develops probably more changes than any other. Heretofore but five Republicans have been set down as favoring the project; but the number has been increased to ten. The debate on the subject will probably be fixed to begin at a particular day early in the next session; when the reports are presented to-morrow they will probably be ordered printed, as the House will not possess the patience to listen to the reading of them, which would occupy eight hours. The discussion will be a very able one, as some of the strongest debaters in the House will be arrayed against each other. Among those who will oppose impeachment with all the vigor and ability which they can command and support are: Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the Committee; WASHBURNE, of Illinois; Judge BINGHAM, of Ohio; DAWES and BANKS, of Massachusetts; POMEROY, of New-York; BLAINE, of Maine; POLAND, of Vermont, and others of the ablest men on the Republican side of the House. But if it does pass the House, what possible chance does it stand in the Senate, when thirty of the Senators are known in advance to regard the impeachment movement as one of great folly?

GEN. GRANT AND THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The suspension by Gen. GRANT of Gen. MOWER'S orders, making wholesale removals in Louisiana, was for such good and sufficient reasons that none can doubt its propriety. For a long time a certain extreme office-seeking and shiftless element in Louisiana sought to induce SHERIDAN to make similar changes, but without success. It seems, however, that Gen. MOWER, temporarily in command, was induced to make some of these removals. Some of the men he appointed were good and some were wholly unfit for the positions assigned them. Gov. FLANDERS, who was appointed by SHERIDAN, represented the facts to Gen. GRANT, and the latter, on his own responsibility, issued the order suspending the removals until Gen. HANCOCK arrives.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The law for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau will expire next July. With a view to ascertain the extent of its services and usefulness, and to present its history in some lasting form, Mr. ELIOT will to-morrow introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs be directed to ascertain what reasons there are, if any, why the Freedmen's Bureau should be continued beyond the time now limited by law; and report by bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of Surrey Chapel, London, preached a sermon in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning to a crowded auditory, including many Senators and Representatives, chiefs of the Executive Department, besides Gen. GRANT and other army officers. Hundreds were obliged to stand in the aisles and at the doors. The reverend gentleman, after arguing the importance of ecclesiastical and religious liberty as the guardian of civil liberty, earnestly condemned the alliance of church and state, and took occasion to speak in congratulatory terms of the abolition of Slavery in this country. He said that there was no ling-

lishman who did not cherish the memory and deeds of WASHINGTON, and rejoiced at the results of the American Revolution. He brought with him from England a message of friendship and peace, and declared that whatever of hostility there was to this Government was owing to a deficiency of information; but the great mass of the people of England sympathized with the American policy, and were glad of the preservation of our nationality. Our freedom, prosperity, greatness and happiness were objects of delight with the British people.

CHOLERA IN HAVANA.

Our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, under date of the 15th inst., furnishes to the State Department the facts derived from the reports of physicians, that from the 19th of October to the 14th of November there were 534 cholera cases and 241 deaths. He says:

"I believe no case has been reported as yet from other parts of the Island. For several days past we have had cool, dry weather, but its effect thus far seems to be unfavorable. The disease has been confined almost entirely to the poorest classes and to the foulest portions of the town."

QUARANTINE AT TENERIFFE.

The United States Consul at Teneriffe, under date of Oct. 29, informs the Department of State that the quarantine restrictions there have been so far modified that all whalers that have left the United States previous to June 1, 1867, and that came with clean bills of health, were admitted to free pratique.

FEVER AT CAPE TOWN.

Our Consul at Cape Town reports that a malignant fever is prevailing there, supposed to have been introduced from Mueritian. In five days 514 cases were reported by six physicians.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

"The amount of tax on a foreign passage ticket sold for gold coin is controlled not by the relative value, but by the number of gold dollars receivd for it. For the purpose of this tax the difference between the market value of a gold dollar and that of a paper one is to be disregarded. If, however, such a ticket is sold for paper currency, it must be stamped according to the number of paper dollars received therefor.

A release of his estate by a tenant for life to the owner of the remainder for a valuable consideration, should be stamped at the usual rate of conveyances of realty sold."

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts Last Evening.

The taste for Sunday entertainments of a more or less secular character would seem to be vastly on the increase. The experiment which Mr. HARRISON began with some misgivings, a year ago, of instituting a regular series of Sunday concerts, has met with a larger and speedier popularity than he or any one else anticipated. The slight cloak of giving a few pieces of sacred music to mask the more interesting character of the other selected pieces, has, very properly, been dropped, and now the programmes, at Steinway Hall at least, are made up from the livelier operas or other compositions less serious in spirit than hymns or oratorios. Last evening there were no less than three "Sunday Concerts," and each had its own great and attentive audience.

At Stienway Hall Mr. HARRISON gave his eighth concert, and made the programme specially attractive by giving the public a chance to hear Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, after her recent ramble away East. The new song by Mr. A. H. WOOD, "One Year Ago," which Mme. ROSA sang, is a harmonious blending of tender sentiment and gentle words to a graceful and pretty melody. There can be no doubt that it will be a favorite song at other concerts than this. TARTINI's fantastic concert for the violin called the "Devil's Trill," was given by Mr. CARL ROSA, and Mr. OSCAR PFIFFER, was heard in his own arrangements for the piano, upon "The Carnival of Venice" and "Ernani," both familiar, but all the better for being so.

Mr. IGNATZ POLLACK's concert at Irving Hall had its own distinguished audience, also. At this the most unusual and interesting performance, strange to state, was not a musical one. It consisted of a recitation in German from SHAKESPEARE's "Sonnets," and of STRACHWITZ's "Admiral," Miss ALIDE TOPP's fine interpretation of LISZT's "Venezia e Napoli" and the polka air by RAFF; and Mr. WENZEL KOPTA's vigorous execution of ERNST's "Air Hongrois" were next in favor. Mr. POLLACK gave the aria "Di Cheesa" and a triple and sombre selection from RUBENSTEIN, MARSCHNER and KUECKEN.

The fourth concert at Lyric Hall assured the popularity that seems to have set in for this new series which Mr. THOMAS has begun. The hall was full, and the programme, if not new, was good. The concert announcements for the present week include one on Tuesday at Lyric Hall, and the first of Mr. HARRISON's series of oratorios at Steinway Hall. The latter is to be given on Thursday evening, and HAYDN's grand cantata, "The Seasons," is announced, with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS as the solo voices, and the grand chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.

Academy of Music.

The Italian opera season, as we have previously announced, is to be resumed at the Academy this evening. The chorus being willing, the public is to hear "Romeo and Juliet" once more. On Tuesday evening Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will assist in the first of two operatic representations for which she is promised. On that evening she will sing the arch *rôle* in ROSSINI's "Barber," and on Saturday next will make her last appearance at the *matinee*.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's performances this week will occur on Tuesday, when she will appear as *Medea*, and on Thursday, when GOETHE's "Egmont" will be produced.

The Theatres.

What between Thanksgiving, the political pyrotechnics, and new pieces at the theatres, the public is likely to have excitement enough for six days to come. At Wallack's, a new drama by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS, of London, is to be produced this evening, with a very complete cast; at Barnum's Museum, a new piece is to be played with the title of "The Union Prisoner;" and at the Bowery, a new drama, with a highwayman for the hero, will be acted. The preparations for Thanksgiving are not confined to the poultry-yard. Mr. WALLACK is to send a large deputation of his excellent company to Brooklyn on Thursday evening, to play at the Academy; and in almost every theatre in the City an afternoon "Thanksgiving" performance will be given, at each of which the managers will give personal thanks—if the weather happens to be fair and the houses full.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Journal from Montreal—Arrival in Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

Our citizens were surprised yesterday by the announcement on the bulletin board of the *Dispatch* of the sudden arrival of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in Richmond. Not even his personal friends were expecting him until this evening or to-morrow morning. Mr. DAVIS left Montreal on Tuesday evening, and came unaccompanied right through to New-York. There he took the steamer *Albemarle* at about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He was accompanied by but one person. Not until he applied at the clerk's office for a stateroom was it known that the taller and older of the two gentlemen was JEFFERSON DAVIS. Being obliged to give his name to the purser, that officer was requested to keep it to himself, and the intelligence did not therefore spread as rapidly as it otherwise would. At 9 o'clock P. M. the steamer left New-York, and but one stoppage was made between that city and Richmond. This was at Old Point Comfort. Few persons were gathered on the wharf, but when Mr. DAVIS made his appearance on deck he was immediately recognized, and was, of course, the observed of all observers. He viewed with great interest the fortress in which he was so long a prisoner, but made no remarks to those who stood around him. After leaving Old Point, Mr. DAVIS remained on deck nearly all the time until the boat reached Richmond. Nothing seemed to escape his notice, and his attention was particularly attracted to the different Federal fortifications between Newport News and City Point. There were only six other passengers on the steamer.

The *Albemarle* reached Richmond at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. As the arrival of Mr. DAVIS was unexpected, only those having business, and the usual number of "wharf rats," were present when he came ashore. The purser of the steamer secured a hack; Mr. DAVIS stepped in, valise and shawl in hand; the cab whisked away, and in a few moments the Ex-President was at Judge OULD's residence on Governor-street.

These proceedings were in striking contrast with those of last May, when the distinguished prisoner of State was brought from the wharf to the Spotswood with an escort of dashing cavalry, and followed by a long line of carriages, while the streets were filled with eager and curious spectators. Happily the contrast was rather pleasant than otherwise.

Mr. DAVIS has improved greatly in looks since he was here in May last. Freedom and travel have had a renovating effect upon a constitution shattered by long confinement, marked in its earlier stages by a refinement of torture almost unheard of; and save the indelible marks which care and a wreck of hope have left upon his countenance, one can see but little change in his appearance since the days of his Presidency. He is in fine spirits, and talks cheerfully.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Our New Territory in the North—The Puget Sound Coal Fields—Antediluvian Ivory—Road Agents on the Rampage—A Marriage by Proxy—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

The people of California are just now very greatly interested in the reports that come from our newly-acquired possessions in the north, and many of our discontented fellow-citizens, who have fallen behind in the race for wealth, are turning their faces toward that country as the place where they can commence life again, and, with the help of hard experience, retrieve their luck. Among those who took passage recently by the steamer *John L. Stephens*, bound for Sitka, was an old Californian, who came out here in '49. He thinks that if he had invested the $1,500 he brought down from the mines in 1850 among the sand hills of San Francisco, he would now be a millionaire. With a view to retrieving his fortunes he has started betimes for Sitka, where neither license nor prohibitory law prevails, with an outfit of whisky and tobacco, the proceeds of which he will invest in lands about that promising town. This time he intends to seize the golden opportunity that leads on to fortune, while it is yet in his reach. He has an undoubting faith that in a dozen years Sitka will contain fifty thousand inhabitants. Another old miner is going up to prospect before investing. He doubts whether Sitka will ever be anything beyond a military post. The metropolis of Alaska, he thinks, will be on the main land in the vicinity of Kodiac, where the soil is better, and grass and some kinds of grain are readily grown. That locality, too, will be near the best fishing and fur grounds.

Letters from Californians at Victoria report that American residents there entertain a strong dislike of the British Government, but the grounds of this animosity are not very clearly set forth. Probably it springs from natural antagonism only.

Reports from Puget Sound speak in glowing terms of the extent and productiveness of the coal fields of Washington Territory, that is to say, of the Puget Sound region. The Bellingham Bay mines are now being worked vigorously. The daily product is about 100 tons, which will be increased to 400 tons as soon as arrangements now in progress shall be completed. An analysis of this coal shows that it compares favorably in quality with the best coal known. At Clallam Bay there is a mine which has been worked with good results. At Stoluc-quamish coal is found in workable seams, but at present is inaccessible to market. The Seattle mines are also commanding great attention. The principal vein is 23 feet thick, and the coal is pronounced equal to any obtainable on this coast. The Lake Washington coal mines are eight or nine miles distant from Seattle, and preparations are making to work them on a large scale. Two companies have been incorporated to prosecute the work. Four veins have been opened, which are from 7 to 10 feet in thickness near the surface.

GEOLOGY OF ALASKA.

Mr. WILLIAM H. DALL, Chief of the Scientific Corps of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written an interesting account of the geology of Alaska in the regions explored by him. He had obtained a set of the rocks from Fort Youkon to the sea, sufficient to determine the geological formations for 1,300 miles. The following are items of interest from this report:

"The only fossiliferous beds are on the Youkon, and extend about 600 miles—brown sandstone, containing bivalves, mollusca and vegetable remains. They are rare—only found in thin layers—and it took several months of searching before I found any. There is a small seam of coal thirty miles below the bend, and thin shale above and below. Very few and poor vegetable remains are found here resembling fuci. The coal is of good quality, but so little of it that it is worthless. These are the only fossiliferous strata I have found so far. The rocks above and below are all azoic and non-stratified, except a little hard blue or black slate. Granite, and especially mica, are very rare. I found a pebble containing the well-known fossils of the Niagara limestone on the beach near Fort Youkon. Fossil wood, bones and teeth of *elephas* and *ovibus moschatus* (elephant and musk ox) are common all over the country. There is a broad patch of volcanic eruptive rock on the river near the lower bend, and it extends to the sea. The islands of St. Michael and Stuart are formed of it, and it is roughly columnar on the former near this fort. The columns are five-sided, and just on the beach."

ANTEDILUVIAN IVORY.

While on the subject of Alaska I may as well mention the discovery of Antediluvian ivory in the country. I have just seen a section of the tusk of a mastodon from Kotzebue Sound, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, which was purchased by the party of Major WRIGHT, of Col. BULKLEY's Russian-American Telegraph Expedition, from the natives of Gravelly Harbor, on the east side of Behring Straits, in our new Territory of Alaska. This tusk was about twelve feet in length and measures seventeen inches in circumference, and the ivory has been preserved through ages by the frost so well that some portions of it might yet be made useful. We have no accounts of any extensive deposits of these tusks having been discovered in Alaska as yet; but it is by no means impossible that we shall hear of them in future. The telegraph party saw, near the junction of the Anadyr and Myan Rivers, in Alaska, a tusk of enormous size, sticking out of the ground some six or eight feet, and endeavored, but without success, to dig it up. The frost in the earth held it as with a vice, and they were not even able to ascertain whether the other bones of the mastodon were beneath or not. The Indians said they had used it as a hitching-post for many years, and that was all they knew or cared about it. The specimen which we have was purchased of the Indians for twelve leaden bullets, so little did they value it, even after bringing it such a distance. A much larger one was forwarded by Col. BULKLEY to the Smithsonian Institute last year.

ROAD AGENTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Many Eastern readers may not understand the term road agents. In the early days of California, when most of the traveling was done by the old lumbering stage coach, the Companies would send mounted agents to different posts of the route to collect the fare from the chance passengers who might be picked up at points where the Company did not have a station. When the stage came along the agent would see if there were any passengers whose names were not on the handbill, and putting his hand inside would say, "Your fare, Sir." Gentlemen of the road who are in the habit of taking fare without rendering an account have come to be called by this name.

A respectable old gentleman was traveling along a lonely road, near Silver City, the other evening, when much to his disgust he encountered a party of road agents who compelled him to dismount, and requesting him, in the blandest manner, to hold up his hands, went through him in the most approved manner but found only seventy-five cents. They at once ordered him to remount and travel, or they would put a bullet through him. He was not slow to follow their advice, and traveled toward home in regular Bull Run style. He was so frightened that he has made a solemn vow never to be seen beyond the city lines until the country becomes more settled.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

The last steamer from Mexico brought as a passenger Mrs. Gen. B. CORONA, who is *en route* to join her husband. The General, who has his headquarters at Gaudalajara, was too much engrossed with public duties to go after her, and deputed D. FRANCISCO SEPULVEDA to act as attorney-in-fact. The United States Consul gave away the bride, and the ceremonies were said to be of a most interesting character. The happy bride is an Irish lass, and was formerly a maid-of-all-work in this city. Her present position shows what sudden revolutions take place in society in a new country, and how rapidly persons can rise from a low to a high estate.

THE NEW FOG WHISTLE

which was recently brought from the East by Mr. PARKER, lighthouse keeper at the Farollones Station, has been erected at the Vulcan Iron-works, and is blown morning, noon and night. When sounded, it can be distinctly heard by persons residing at a distance of thirty-five miles from the city. Its tone is not sharp, but full and rolling. It is placed at the foundry on the top of a steam pipe. It is the intention to place one at the Heads and another on the Farellone Islands.

THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY

held a meeting on the evening of the 22d. This Society is under the control of Democrats of the Gwin School, and is simply a political organization in disguise, and its sole object is to introduce a Southern class of emigrants in order to control the State at the next Presidential election. Gen. CONS, the President, stated distinctly in his opening speech that the State had had enough of the everlasting Yankee, and that it was time others were introduced to counteract their influence. The meeting resolved to open a permanent office in this city, and to issue an address to emigrants setting forth the advantages of California, and they also resolved to ask the next Legislature to compel the State to pay the expenses of the Institution.

A FARO-DEALER CAUGHT.

It takes a sharp officer to get inside of one of the gambling dens of San Francisco. Many attempts have been made within the past year, and in almost every instance without any or with but very indifferent success. A night or two ago, as a certain policeman, who has the reputation of being very sharp, was patroling his beat on Montgomery-street, he determined to make an effort to enter BRIGGS' gambling-house, one of the largest in the city, and see for himself how the fascinating little game of faro was played. The door-keeper was a green one, and did not know the officer, and, after a short parley, passed him in as one of the innocents. The officer advanced to the table and planked down four bits. As he expected, he lost the coin, but as the dealer raked down the cash, he snatched off the gambler's mask, and the face of a noted character came to light. He was requested to take a walk to the Station-house, which he did, without resistance. He was liberated on $1,000 bail, and as he has failed to appear and answer, it is supposed that he has taken leg-bail for parts unknown. These dens are a curse to the city, but all hopes of shutting them up and bringing the owners to justice were destroyed when Judge COWLES was defeated at the late election for County Judge.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

This is the name of a new place of entertainment which has just been opened by a company of negro minstrels. The old Congress Hall, on Pine-street, has been entirely remodeled and elegantly fitted up, giving it more the appearance of a drawing-room than a theatre. The house is perfectly jammed every night, and the negro minstrels are regarded as the most popular performers in the city. ROD.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

The supervising architect of the Treasury Department, in his annual report says that the operations of the past year have been more extensive than for many years previous. No contracts for the erection of buildings have been made, it having been found that changes in the plans and specifications are so frequently required that contracts are in most cases practically abrogated, thus giving inducements and opportunity for fraud and litigation. The work has been done by days' labor under the personal supervision of superintendents, the material and manufactured work being furnished under contract. The general condition of the public buildings has been much improved, and most of them are now in good repair; the renovation and repair of the remainder are proceeding as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of this office will permit.

On the subject of contracts, &c., the report contains the following:

"It has been found that thorough advertising, full information and perfect plans and specifications are in many cases insufficient to procure fair proposals. An impression appears to exist to a very great extent that the Government ought to pay more than a private individual, and that a contract is but an authorized method of dividing the public money among the favored, and that the erection of a government building is but a legal excuse for making contracts. Acting under this impression, combinations are frequently formed in which the lowest bid is sufficiently above fair market rates to make it far more advantageous to the bidders to divide than compete. I have not, however, deemed a bidder entitled to the contract because his bid was the lowest, but have required evidence that it was not above fair market rates. In cases where this could not be satisfactorily proven, all bids have been rejected and new proposals obtained, or purchases made in open market. This rule has caused much surprise and dissatisfaction in many cases, but on finding it uniformly enforced, its justice has been generally acknowledged. Another difficulty has been found in the belief that it was only necessary to show that a contract is unprofitable, or that errors have been made by the contractor in his computations, to secure a release from its obligations, or an increase of compensation. This I consider unjust to the honest and competent bidder, as it enables the dishonest and incompetent to secure contracts by proposals below their value, and, by proving his inability, to secure a fair, if not exorbitant profit, thus practically avoiding competition. I have, therefore, declined to consider such evidence as a reason why any relief should be given, and have insisted on holding bidders responsible for their own errors.

Contracts have been made exclusively with manufacturers, mechanics, or regular dealers in the articles contracted for, and in no case above the lowest bid. These contracts, by their own provisions, are valid only when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be modified, extended or canceled without his written consent. The enforcement of these rules has already produced good results, and it is believed that by a strict adherence to them, and particularly by a refusal to modify any contract, the Government can obtain work at as low, or lower prices than the most favored individual, and that the claims and litigation which have formed so large a portion of the history of the office can be avoided, fair competition insured from competent and responsible bidders, and opportunity and inducement to fraud prevented."

The report recommends that the situations of superintendents be rendered, as far as possible, permanent, and that on the completion of one building they may be immediately transferred to another. The report continues:

"In my last report I called attention to the expensive and unsatisfactory results of renting property for warehouse purposes in the most important cities. I desire to renew my recommendations and strongly urge the erection of suitable fire-proof warehouses in New-York for the appraisement and examination of imported goods. It can readily be shown that the annual cost of the present inconvenient warehouses is greater than the interest on the cost of suitable fire-proof buildings. The buildings now occupied are rented on a three years' lease, the longest period for which they can be rented under the provisions of the act of March 28, 1854, at $45,600 per annum; the expense of fitting them for the purposes used has been thus far $64,637 97, and the cost to the Government of a three year's occupancy will be little, if any, less than $225,000. The cost of labor and incidentals is also much greater than it would be in properly constructed buildings, and there is in addition the risk of destruction by fire to the large amount of valuable property stored therein. I am satisfied that an examination would show that the Government pays in the course of ten years the full value of property rented for these purposes in the City of New-York. Efforts have been made during the year to dispose of the unproductive property under the control of this department, but with only partial success, the sales being in all cases made at public auction. The three warehouses on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, New-York, were sold for $70,500, which is believed to be their full value.

The following buildings have been commenced during the past year: Custom-house, Ogdensburgh; Custom-house, Cairo; Custom-house, Portland; Custom-house, St. Paul; Court-house and Post-office, Portland; Court-house and Post-office, Madison; Court-house, Des Moines; Marine Hospital, Chicago; Appraiser's stores, Philadelphia.

The remodeling and repair of the following buildings have been completed since the date of the last report, or are in progress: The Custom-houses at New-York, Middletown, Wheeling, Galveston, Providence, Burlington, St. Louis and Baltimore, and the Marine Hospital at Louisville.

The unfinished but costly Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., is being adapted by work of a temporary character for occupancy until such time as the building can be completed in accordance with the original design. Additional rooms in the Custom-house at New-Orleans, also unfinished, have been fitted up likewise in a temporary manner to accommodate the increasing business of that port.

Repairs more or less extensive have also been made on the following buildings, viz.:

Custom-houses—Alexandria, Bangor, Belfast, Bristol, Boston, Barnstable, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Ellsworth, Erie, Georgetown, Kennebunk, Louisville, Milwaukee, Mobile, Norfolk, Newark, New-Haven, Newport, New-Bedford, Oswego, Portsmouth, Petersburgh, Pensacola, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Plattsburgh, Richmond, Suspension Bridge, San Francisco, Sandusky, Wilmington, Wilmington, Waldoboro.

Marine Hospitals—Cleveland, Detroit, Portland, San Francisco, St. Louis.

Court-houses and Post-offices—Boston, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Rutland, Windsor.

Branch Mint—New-Orleans.

Adobe Palace—Santa Fé.

Plans have in addition been prepared, or are in course of preparation, for the branch mint at San Francisco, the custom-houses at Machias and Wiscasset, Me.; Astoria, Oregon; Newport, Vt.; and Nashville, Tenn.; and the barge office and dock at New-York City. The cost of the various works has exceeded, to some extent, the estimates which were submitted with my last report, and partially based upon the belief, then general, that a reduction in the prices of material and labor would take place."

Respecting buildings in this city and vicinity the following is given:

Custom-house, New York—Considerable improvement has been made in this badly-arranged and inconvenient, though durable and costly building. A new tin roof has been substituted for the former galvanized iron covering; the upper stories that were occupied by the American Bank Note Company until May 1, 1866, are now being refitted and arranged, the defective ventilation of the rotunda improved, the heating apparatus repaired and extended to the upper stories, and the interior thoroughly cleaned and painted. Additional room has been obtained in the basement and principal stories by the removal of the awkward stairways on Exchange-place, and communication provided between the different sections of the upper stories. Other minor improvements have been made, and arrangements perfected to place the whole building in good condition.

Eraness Station, New-York—The wharves at this station were considerably damaged by the floating ice during the past Winter. They were repaired and placed in good condition early in the Spring, but as the changes made in the revenue service rendered the property no longer necessary to that branch of the public service, it was transferred to the custody of the Light-house Board.

Barge Office, New-York—An admirable site on the Battery extension has been purchased of the City of New-York as a site for the proposed revenue wharf and landing, and for a barge office, for the sum of $10,000 which is, though a large expenditure will be required to make it available, an extremely low price. Plans have been prepared and proposals invited for the retaining walls of the pier and wharf; the contract has been awarded to C. P. DIXON, Esq., he being the lowest bidder, and work will be commenced as soon as sufficient appropriation can be obtained.

In this connection I desire to call the attention of the Department of procuring sufficient space on the Battery for the erection of suitable buildings for the entire customs establishment in the City of New-York, including the Custom-house. The present Custom-house, though its purchase was an advantageous and profitable transaction for the Government, is not conveniently arranged or well adapted to the transaction of the public business, and is already inconveniently crowded in the executive branches, and will, before many years, be entirely inadequate for the transaction of the business of the port.

Custom-house, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.—Work was commenced on this building in October, 1866, and has been carried on uninterruptedly and to the entire satisfaction of this office, though, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of stonecutters, the progress of the work was not as rapid as expected. It is believed there will be no difficulty in completing the building during the coming season. The basement and first-story walls will be completed this year.

The Railroad Accident in Ohio—Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

A Coroner's Jury is investigating the cause of the accident, on Thursday last, upon the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, near Lockland, Ohio, by which five persons, four ladies and one gentleman, were killed, some of them by burning to death. In considering the testimony given on the first day the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:

"The catastrophe, it is plan, resulted from a series of unfortunate circumstances. The morning was foggy; the rails were wet, the freight train broke down so as to stop the way near a curve, and on a down grade. A passenger thinks it was from ten to twelve minutes from the time the express was stopped by the broken-down freight train before the accommodation came up and the collision occurred. He is quite positive it was nine or ten minutes. The conductor of the express makes the time shorter, and says it was from five to eight minutes. In five minutes an active man might have run nearly half a mile. The conductor of the express says he sent back a brakeman with the red light almost before his train stopped. But the fireman on the accommodation train states that the red light was posted about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the express—that is, that the signal of danger was carried only that distance. If this is established, it follows that the man who carried the red light did not make a proper exertion to warn the coming train of the situation, for the ground was not so unfavorable that making two hundred yards should have occupied five minutes.

The testimony of the brakeman of the express who ran back with the red light is, that he ran until he saw the headlight of the accommodation, and he thinks he ran nearly half a mile, and it happened that he marked the place. This is a matter for further examination. It is important to fix the point at which the red light was placed. The testimony of the engineer on the freight train is highly interesting. There seems to be no doubt that his whole duty was performed. He gave the alarm promptly and repeatedly, but two of the brakemen did not hear him. They were not where they should have been, and the engineer is of opinion that if they had been at their posts the collision might have been prevented, or at least would not have been disastrous. The forward brakeman, it is testified, sprang to the work, but the first brake he handled was broken, a circumstance that should be inquired into. As to the crowding of trains, it should be considered that the dangers resulting from an excess of business upon a single track, is usually that of trains running in opposite directions. The disaster in question would not have been prevented had the track been double. Then the idea of danger of running the accommodation train into the express train was double that of the accommodation. The distance between them would therefore, under ordinary circumstances, widen every rod of the way. The regular time of the accommodation train from Hamilton to this city is two hours and fifteen minutes."

Extensive Mail Robbery—Two Thousand Letters Stolen.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Nov. 23.

In yesterday's paper we noticed briefly the fact that three mail boxes had been found near the Union Depot, broken open and rifled of their contents, and afterward secreted in a culvert. The boxes which were stolen are about eight inches wide, twenty-five or thirty inches long, and deep enough to receive an ordinary-sized envelope. They are strongly constructed, iron-bound and fastened with a lock. When tightly packed these boxes will contain about eight hundred letters each, and it is probable that these three contained over two thousand letters. Each box is numbered, and the numbers on these were 1,776, 2,793 and 3,184. Number 1,776 still had the label on the end, "Pittsburgh," on the reverse of which was "St. Louis," showing that the box had been made up at St. Louis and shipped to this city for distribution. It was in this box that one letter was left. It was postmarked "Fort Lyons, Colorado, Nov. 4, 1867," and addressed "Sergeant GROVES, Carlisle, Pa." The labels on the other two boxes had been destroyed in breaking them open, the violence having been applied at the end where the labels were placed. It is possible, however, that they were all from the West; but whether they were all intended for distribution here cannot be determined at present. The Colorado letter, it is presumed, would reach here about the 10th, provided no unusual delay had occurred in its transit; and if this be correct, the robbery was committed about ten days before the discovery of the boxes. How the thieves managed to get possession of the boxes is a mystery not yet solved, but they must either have been taken while the mails were being transferred from the cars, at the depot, or thrown out of the car just before the depot was reached. The fact that the empty boxes were found so near the depot, would seem to indicate that they had been stolen after the arrival of the train. Detectives are at work and every effort will be made to bring the facts to light.

The Recent Death of Gen. Walter H Stevens.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

We notice with regret that a telegram from Washington announces the death in Vera Cruz of this officer of the late Confederate army. General STEVENS was a native of New-York, but all his sympathies were with the Southern cause, and when the late war broke out he promptly resigned his commission in the regular army of the United States. Accepting a commission in the engineer corps of the Confederate army he quickly gained distinction by the exercise of his peculiar talents. For a considerable length of time he had charge of the defences of Richmond, but subsequently, in 1864, was appointed Chief-Engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. STEVENS was very well known in this city, and indeed throughout the South. His extensive acquaintance with men and things, his stock of general information, his fine conversational powers and social disposition rendered him a most agreeable companion and an exceedingly popular man with army officers. He was a thoroughly educated and accomplished soldier, and one of the best engineer officers in the Confederate service. Gen. LEE's appreciation of his abilities was evinced when, by the special request of the General-in-Chief, he was appointed to the position which he held when the armies of the South surrendered. At the close of the war, Gen. STEVENS went to Mexico and obtained the appointment of Superintendent of the Vera Cruz Railroad. Unlike most of the appointees of MAXIMILIAN, after the death of the Emperor, he was unmolested by the Juarez Government, and was allowed to hold his position until death.

A Bold Robbery—A Detroit Firm Lose $1,000.

From the Detroit Press, Nov. 23.

A most daring robbery was perpetrated at the leather-store of J. KARRER & BRO., No. 38 Monroe-avenue, yesterday. At noon the proprietors went to dinner, leaving one clerk. The clerk was busy with a customer when a tall, well-dressed gentleman, wearing a business air, entered and requested to be shown some material for mittens. The clerk waited upon him, but the fastidious purchaser saw nothing that quite suited him, and was apparently on the point of quitting the store when another person entered with an envelope in his hand and asked permission to go into the counting-room to superscribe it. The desired permission was granted, and the fellow went in. He shortly afterward reappeared with the letter, expressed his thanks, and departed, closely followed by the pretended customer. After they had gone the clerk went into the office to change a bill, and on opening the cash drawer discovered that it had been robbed. Without waiting to examine the state of affairs more minutely, the horrified clerk rushed into the outer room, and, telling his customer to look to things for a few minutes, went to the Police Station and gave information of the robbery. Officers were at once dispatched in pursuit of the two suspected men, but they had disappeared, and both are doubtless now beyond the borders. When Mr. KARRER returned from dinner he found that the thief had carried off about $1,000—$225 in cash, a draft for $200, promissory notes amounting to $475, and a bounty certificate for $100.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANCIS DOYLE made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at his residence, No. 117 Cedar-street, by opening a vein in the left arm with a razor. He was found in an exhausted condition by other inmates, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the act is not known.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—The following is the number of licenses issued by City Marshal TAPPAN last week: Second-hand dealers and junk shops, and carts, 57; coaches, 568; drivers, 372; venders, 90; express, 24; public carts, 703; dirt carts, 10; miscellaneous, 67. Total, 1,900. Amount received, $4,425 75.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Sheildrake, of London, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance" before the public meeting of Mosaic Lodge of Good Samaritans, this evening, at the hall corner Grand and Clinton streets.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—The rectifying establishment of A. KAUFMAN, Division-avenue, near Wythe, E. D., took fire shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished with a loss of about $200; insured for $500 in the Amsterdam Company ....About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Sterling Oil Works, Greenpoint, took fire from the explosion of an oil tank; damage, $100.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A grand fair and festival, to continue for one week, will commence to-morrow, in Washington Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, E. D., for the benefit of the Flushing Convent. All the Catholic churches of the Eastern District are interested in its success. Father McDONALD, of St. Mary's, yesterday announced that his parishioners had raised $1,000 for the fair.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 29) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A National Home for Disabled Soldiers Upon the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

This Association, specially chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has purchased thirty acres of land, and already paid $10,000 towards the preservation of the grounds. The National Government having failed to provide a home for the crippled veterans, it becomes the duty of the American people to unite in erecting an institution which will afford the soldiers a home and be an honor to our country.

For full particulars address
GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway, N. Y.

If You Want a Good
LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

A floating cloud of inconceivable fragrance surrounds the drapery that has been touched by that divinest of all toilet perfumes, PHALON & SON's Extract of "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Its equal does not exist.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter.

Send for circular.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 69 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Perfect Sewing Machine that makes a garment entire. The new and wonderful combination button-hole and sewing machine; perfect, noiseless and simple. The best in the world. Call and see it. No. 482 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y

The Prepared Flour of Bran.—This article is now in general use in the leading hospitals of Great Britain, as a remedy for Diabetes and Indigestion. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BERNACHI—DOMINICK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at Christ Church, New-York, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Dr. CHARLES W. BERNACHI to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Wm. C. Dominick, and niece of the late Richard F. Carman, Esq., all of this City.

FIELD—FANNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Robert C. Mills, D. D., of Salem, Mass., HENRY T. FIELD to CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, all of this City.

GATES—MIXTER.—At Plymouth, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Benjamin Eastwood, WM. C. GATES to ADDIE S. MIXTER, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

YOUNGBLOOD—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD to MARY F. LAWRENCE, both of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Macon, Ga., on Saturday, Nov. 23, KIRKWOOD H. ADAMS, son of Col. J. W. Adams, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALLEN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, SARAH H., wife of Joseph G. Allen.

Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church, Fairfield, on Monday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock.

CAMPION.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, Mrs. ANN MARIA CAMPION, widow of the late William Campion, and daughter of the late John Sandford, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. W. Riker, No. 150 West 39th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23, Mrs. MARIA B. COOPER, relict of Francis Cooper.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FARRELL.—At Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, on Saturday, Nov. 23, Mrs. MARGARET FITZHENRY FARRELL, in the 76th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FALCONER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, DAISY, only daughter of James H. and Mattie Falconer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Funeral at 1 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 26, from No. 14 West 27th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GUION.—At Mamaroneck, on Saturday, Nov. 23, JOHN H. GUION, aged 34 years and 3 months.

Funeral services to be held at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11¼ o'clock train from New-York.

GARDINER.—At Schoharie, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ELI P. GARDINER, in the 31st year of his age.

HILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, of pneumonia, FREDERICK SHONNARD HILTON, son of the late Fredk. S. and Harriet C. Hilton, aged 8 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, this (Monday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

HOE.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Nov. 24, ALFRED MORRISON, only child of William A. and Marion Hoe, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLELLAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, DONALD McLELLAN, in the 36th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 548½ Hudson-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

NOTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH NOTT, in her 90th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Hiram Nott, Esq., No. 331 East 17th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.

OAKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, JAMES B. OAKLEY, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 526 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3½ P. M.

RABINEAU.—On Friday, Nov. 22, JACOB RABINEAU, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 24 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TRALL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 22, SELDEN D. TRALL, Jr., in the 20th year of his age, at Weshington, Bergen County, N. J., late of No. 43 Bowery, New-York.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday, the 25th inst., and arrive at Jersey City at 10 A. M.

WALKER.—In Stratford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of the late Jonathan Otis Walker, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Stratford, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WICKENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH WICKENS, widow of the late Obed Wickens.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Henry Anderson, No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITMORE.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23, CHARLES B. WHITMORE, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Warren-st., first house east of 6th-av., Brooklyn.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, SARAH LOUISA, relict of Hon. Ira C. Whitehead.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Cars leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 8 A. M.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, PERCY CLIFFORD, in the 11th year of his age, youngest son of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WICKES.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, at Geneva, N. Y., REBECCA JANE, wife of William W. Wickes, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUE WAY TO REMOVE PAIN—THE DANGEROUS PRACTICE OF PAINTING THE BODY WITH REFRIGERATING LIQUIDS—PARALYSIS AND DEATH INVOLVED!—Too much care cannot be used in the application of remedies for the removal of pain that in stopping the pain the body is protected against *other evils*, and the disease occasioning the pain is *permanently removed*.

Remedies applied over the seat of the pain, *that chills* the parts, may temporarily allay the pain by destroying the sense of feeling, painting the skin with liquids of refrigerating properties that *deadens* the *perception* and paralyzes the nerves of sensation, may for a few moments assuage the pain, but it is an unhealthy and destructive treatment, and frequent applications will so deaden the sense of perception and absorb the vital power in the fluids of the nervous system, that the limbs and secretions of the entire body will become paralyzed; it is on the same principle of killing the nerve to stop toothache.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

used internally, or externally, stops pain quicker than any known remedy in use—not by blunting the nerves, or destroying the sense of perception, or chilling the nervous fluids, but by imparting healthy caloric and vigor to the nervous fluids, removing inflammation, equalizing the circulation, invigorating the depressed nervous system with strength, and withdrawing all irritating humors, and diseased deposits from the blood-vessels and fluids; its action is quick, searching, soothing, and stimulating.

Remedies, to be effectual and permanent, in the removal of pain, and the cure of disease, should impart the principle of life, and secure the natural temperature of heat throughout the entire system. To charge the nervous system with chilling shocks, destroying the nerves of sensation, is a destructive treatment, and will in time cause paralysis, palsy, idiocy, and death. Avoid such remedies, especially those advertised under the garb of eccentricity and ribald burlesquing of the sacred law. Dr. RADWAY'S Remedies, No. 87 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	2 00
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	3 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by DEMAS BARNES & CO.; F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

CHRONIC CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA!—These diseases have never hitherto been cured, and only slightly palliated. They are always combined with a scrofulous diathesis, for which the medical faculty admit *they have no specific cure*. These fatal parents of Consumption have become the stigma of physicians, and can only be cured by the SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I alone offer to the world after 60 years' study of plants. Every phase of Scrofula is eradicated forever. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.
WM. R. PRINCE.

THE WABASH (IND.) PLAIN DEALER has a subscription list of 1,200 copies, is the only Newspaper published in Wabash County, and one of the largest in the State, hence is an excellent advertising medium. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., are agents in New-York.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE of CLOTHING, ready-made and to order, a clearing out of ready-made stock. If the price don't suit make an offer, cash down, at McKINLEY'S,
No. 568 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
For sale at
No. 1,141 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by WHEELER & WILSON at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. ELLIS will furnish Machines and Operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. ELLIS to the public.

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ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY and Physiognomy, 1868. Marriage of Cousins; Whom to Marry; Right Age. Jealousy—Causes and Cure. Bismarck, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon, Kings, Queens. "Two Paths in Womanhood." "How to Read Character." 25 cents, first post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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POLITICAL.

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HONEST AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICERS, GOOD GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL RIGHTS, AND IN
FAVOR OF
JOHN T. HOFFMAN
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Are requested to assemble at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
at 7½ o'clock,
to respond to and ratify the nomination of the favorite son of New-York.

The following, with other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting:

Hon. James S. Thayer,	Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,	Hon. Samuel S. Cox,
Hon. James T. Brady,	Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. James Brooks,	Hon. And. J. Rogers.

LET THE PEOPLE GATHER IN THEIR MIGHT.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
DAVID V. FREEMAN, ANDREW J. GARVEY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
RALLY, RALLY, RALLY FOR OUR DARLING BOY.

A ratification meeting of the above Association will be held at Demilt Dispensary, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867, at 7½ o'clock.

All citizens in favor of an honest City Government are earnestly requested to attend. A band of music will be in attendance.

Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Waldo Hutchings, Theodore G. Glaubensklee, Major Haggerty, and others, will address the meeting.

JAMES M. THOMSON, JESSE FONDA, HENRY ROWLEY, } Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
EMIL KIRCHNER, GEO. NICHOLSON, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters corner of Broadway and 23d-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1867, at 8 o'clock.
By order. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the Club House, at 9 o'clock THIS EVENING, to receive Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, of England.
By order of the President.
CHARLES S. WEYMAN, Resident Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
HERMANN ALBERT.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at 7.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
CHARLES H. HALL, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

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Coupon, 1881..	113	113¼	June 7.30.....	104½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104¾	105	July, 7.30	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108	108¾	U.S. 3 ¥ ct. Cert.	100¾	100¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108¾	108¾	Oct., comp'ds, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108¾	109¾	Dec., comp'ds, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 C. '67 Jan&July	109¾	109¾	May, comp'ds, '65	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '67.	107¾	107¾	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116¾	116¾
10-40 Reg.....	100¾	101	Sept., comp'ds, '65	116	116¼
10-40 Cou.....	101¾	101¾	Oct., comp ds, '65	115¾	116

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Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 256 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,636, making the total incumbrance $3,889,636, and the estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To use persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such shares. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 2, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,

On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 14 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$150,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,

No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 109 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 3, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of every month

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURS.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

have opened their retail department, in which will be found all the

LATEST STYLES OF FUR GOODS,

consisting of

SACQUES,
English Walking JACKETS,
Princess Imperial and Victoria COLLARS,
Ristori and Central Park BOAS,
FANCY MUFFS, COLLARS and BOAS for children, with many novelties, just received from Paris.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS

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PARIS MUFF.

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FURS.

F. BOOSS, No. 449 BROADWAY,

Formerly No. 44 Maiden-lane,

offers to the public as large and varied an assortment of FURS, ROBES, &c., as can be found in the City.

OUR PRICES LOW—OUR FURS GOOD. Mink Sable, $30 per set. Siberian Squirrel, $10 to $15 per set. Meadow and French Mink and Sable, $6 50. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 83 Chatham-st.

FLEMING'S SABLES, MINK SABLE, Royal Ermine, Siberian Squirrel and Fitch Martins are in the finest and cheapest set offered. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Any of the above mailed free on receipt of price by the Publishers.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

NO. 137 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.

TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. PARR,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN the Mariposa Company, in the name of S. C. Seaman, numbered 4,961, for 50 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. PALTENGHI & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

Basement No. 5 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.

J. PALTENGHI, O. RAFFA, L. MAZZETTI.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery; one inclosed preferred. Address, stating location and price, B. M. H., Box No. 3,735 New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST—THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT (Spiritualist) known is the original Mme. BYRON, just returned from Paris; tells past, present and future; has that wonderful French secret; causes love and speedy marriages. Ladies, $1. Office No. 101 13th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 281 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 16 Pine-st.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS—For sale, the entire block bounded by 69th and 70th sts., Lexington and 4th avs. This is the highest ground on Manhattan Island and is delightfully situated for first-class residences or for a public institution. Terms easy. For particulars apply to JOSEPH MCGUIRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY Brown-stone house No. 23 East 37th-st., beautifully situated, between 5th and Madison-avs. It is full 60 feet front and possession can be had soon. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT House, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 162 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 208 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter E. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS E. DAVIES,
JOHN JAY WOOD, } Executors.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables. In a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 5.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a small complete country residence, with 4 or 23 acres of land; fine house, beautiful views, healthy location, garden, every variety of fruit, stable, &c. Rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THOROUGHLY FURNISHED IN everything, (silver included,) the four-story English basement house, No. 416 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., containing every modern improvement, and fine neighborhood. Rent $250 per month. Possession immediately. Private family preferred.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK House, No. 228 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., handsomely furnished and in complete order; will be let at a moderate rent to a private family only. Apply at the house.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR OF four rooms, gas and water; also, a parlor on first floor, with basement kitchen suitable for any respectable business or private dwelling. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, three minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a neatly furnished house, three-story brick. No. 124 Willow-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MADISON-AV.—TO RENT, LARGE AND finely furnished brown-stone house; others, furnished and unfurnished, 4th to 50th sts.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, PARlor floor and basement, suitable for a doctor or private family. No. 5 Rivington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY IN HIGH SOCIAL POSITION, owning a first-class house near Madison Park, will furnish a fine room, with board, to a person of unexceptionable character, for the use of $6,000 for a few months; good security will be given for the money; arrangements may be made to accommodate two persons with board; also the use of a fine carriage and horses will be included, if desirable. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family, full board, &c.; require front room, second story, with alcove or room adjoining; location and neighborhood first-class, and between 42d and 57th sts., not west of 7th-av. Address, with full name and terms, DE FOREST, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, also two connecting with bath and closet, all on same floor, and as private, for gentlemen; will be let separately; corner of Broadway and 18th-st., over the drug-store. No. 27 East 18th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a neatly furnished room, with board for the Winter; private family preferred; reference given and required. Address, stating particulars, G. L., Box No. 2,383 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO LARGE PARLORS, first floor, handsomely furnished, with board, or private table, at No. 70 (old No.) East 15th-st.; grates and every other convenience; house first-class. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family at No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 84 Hammond-st. Terms, $18 per week.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W., Box 2,875 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, or private table, can be suited, free of charge, by calling at 258 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 47 Bond-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.

A new steamer will succeed the *Cornica* in preparatory to the connection of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To use persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such shares. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 2, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,

On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 14 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$150,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,

No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 109 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 280 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name or style of CAMPBELL & BURDICK, Commission Stock Brokers, at No. 23 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation. JOHN CAMPBELL,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1867. A. B. BURDICK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c.

Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF THE SERvices of a sober, intelligent American, 24 years of age, can hear of such a one by applying to WILLIAM PALMER, No. 24 South-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PETER HARTY, who came to this country 13 years ago; left wife and children in the City of Limerick, Garry Owen-st.; his wife heard from him 7 years ago, when he was living with Patrick Tyre, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. When last heard from, was seen by Pat. Donovan in New Orleans, La. Any information of him will be addressed to his wife, ALICE HARTY, No. 26 Oliver-st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE COIFFEURE FRANCAISE DEsire Faire des engagement avarous, der dame poure coiffé, ais semaine, on au mois. Addreseer M. L., No. 263 6th-av., in the millinery store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker; or as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes charge of the nursery and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to accept a permanent situation in the country; the very best of City reference from last place. Call for three days at No. 5 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, respectable girl, to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, economical servant, first-class washer and ironer, obliging, trusty and reliable; best of reference. Call at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A laundress, who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of cook, to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, some washing for ladies and gentlemen; has the best of City reference as laundress. Call or address J. W., No. 6 West 18th-st., Wurtz's-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to take in washing to go out by the day; has good City reference; can be seen at any time. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear, room No. 7, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A Protestant, to take the entire charge of an infant or grown children; will be highly recommended by a lady that she has lived with over three years. Apply at No. 306 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; wages $12. Call at or address No. 325 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, aged 16, a situation as assistant nurse to grown children; will do light chamberwork; is a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 16 West 26th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or would go as competent waitress in a first-class family; City reference. Apply at basement door No. 264 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as first-class cook in a private family; is thorough in every branch of cooking; is a good baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 72 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman (English) as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Call Monday at No. 145 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 26th-st.—We can supply all of our customers and all others for the country or City with good servants; we have a number of English, Scotch, German, American, &c.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A good cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chamberwork and waitress or general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook; country or City; has good City references; good baker, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 624, Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young, married woman with a fresh breast of milk. Inquire No. 1,134 2d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing; has best city reference. Call at No. 269 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing, or would go as laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 35a East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSmaker to make a few more engagements by the day in first-class families; is a good fitter; has good reference. Address A. V. D., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 204 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIO

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY......Dec. 7
ETNA...SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON...SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY......Dec. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage......$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON......Nov. 20
TIBERIA......Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, HALL......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE......SATURDAY, Dec. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ——— at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamer THAMES, PENNINGTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28; MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow Dec. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 350 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. H. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.
PROCLAMATION.—THE PRESIDENT OF the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York have recommended that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, inst., be set apart and observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all his mercies during the past year.
I earnestly call upon the people of the City of New-York to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives. Abundant mercies have been showered upon us. We have been saved from commercial revulsion which brings poverty and desolation, and from pestilence which brings sorrow and death. Passion and prejudices which caused war and resulted from it have subsided, and a popular sentiment is being rapidly developed which bids fair to reunite once more a people long divided.
But it does not become man to attempt to enumerate God's mercies. Let us in humility and sincerity as a people bow our heads in gratitude, and let us in our churches and in our homes, on Thanksgiving Day, fervently pray that our Heavenly Father will continue to manifest his favor to us, and that in this, the great commercial centre of the country, vice may diminish and virtue increase; that good works may be encouraged and good men be sustained, and that in the coming year we may continue to grow and prosper in all that makes a city great and good.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHICK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of JULIUS SCHICK, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal and Messenger.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm. H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.
JOHN A. TWEEDY, Assignee of Nathan Samuels.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry S. Lansing, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, Nov. 9, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISE M. KURZMANN against AUGUSTE KURZMANN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Franklin-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GOLDEY & WHITMORE,
Dated Oct. 8, 1867. Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed Oct. 19, 1867, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
o21-law6wM* GOLDEY & WHITMORE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.
In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.	120 iron hoop barrels.
50 boats.	50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.	25 bales oakum snakings.
	17 Narrow axes.
54 scale beams.	2,500 feet leather hose.
15 iron tanks.	6,650 feet rubber hose.
46 scoop shovels.	5 platform scales.
5 jack screws.	Lot rubber belting.
Lot old canvas.	66 zinc and tin cans.
Lot scrap rubber.	15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2¼ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.
Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:
55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.
Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 41 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; the house is first-class and in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; immediate possession will be given.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
450 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
433 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Ebe, from Palermo.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M., PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, consisting of CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS. Many books relating to the early history of America. PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many in elegant Bindings, and a large assortment of Books in the various departments.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.
Catalogue of a valuable collection of American and Foreign Autographs; also, Manuscripts, Documents, &c. Among the collection will be found some very fine and scarce specimens of Washington, Lafayette, Lord Byron, two splendid letters; Benjamin West, Napoleon I., Josephine, many of Napoleon's famous Marshals, Generals, &c.; Shelley, the Poet; Cherubini, Thomas Moore, John Randolph, A. Lincoln, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Also, a manuscript by Melancthon, very valuable and curious. Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AVENUE A AND EAST 17TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of MICHAEL NEY SALMON and WM. MULLANY, Executors and Trustees of Jas. Salmon, deceased:
AVENUE A—The valuable five-story brick building and lot, No. 302 Avenue A, southeast corner 20th-st. Building 23 by 95.6 feet, covering the entire lot.
EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable lot with two-story house and stable, new No. 430 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Lot 25 by 92 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 113 WEST 27TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST 27TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 113 West 27th-st., north side, near 6th-av.; house 20x46 feet, and extension of 12 feet; in fine order, and has all the modern improvements; immediate possession; lot 20x98.9.
$7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Galleries No. 82 5th-av. and No. 845 Broadway.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CARVED VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN WARE, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of Italian marble goods, consisting of marble vases, card receivers, fruit stands, and a great variety of marble ornaments; also, elegant bronze clocks, silver-plated ware, bohemian ware, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 WEST 35TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 35TH-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 48 West 35th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th-avs.; house 20x60 feet, in perfect order, (recently overhauled,) and contains all the conveniences; possession immediately; lot 20x98.9; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE entire first-class stock of finished and unfinished Cabinet Furniture, being the stock of the late Francis J. Reckerman, at the warerooms No. 131 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rosewood and walnut suits in muslin, book-cases and wardrobes, extension tables, elegant bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and tables, upholstering materials, &c.
MARGRET RECKERMAN, Administratrix.
Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 170 Chatham-square.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FARMS AT NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, a valuable farm of 13 acres, situated on the road from Flatbush to New-Utrecht. Also, 41 acres adjoining, on which is a large two-story attic and cellar frame dwelling, together with other necessary out-buildings, all in good order. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingarora tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half-pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Theo. E. Allen & Co., by B. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.
Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 56 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Nov. 27, 1867, at the same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the several book accounts owing to the estate of William H. Barrett, a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
JOSEPH F. ELLERY, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts., Second furniture-store from either corner.
Note the number.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8,
GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK.
SIG. A. RONCONI, SIG. E. PANCANI,
SIG. TESTA, SIG. BELLINI,
SIG. ANTONUCCI, SIG. MEDINI, SIG. BARILI.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY NOV. 26, at 8,
Reappearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
The director takes pleasure in announcing that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who is now fulfilling numerous engagements in different parts of the country, will, while passing through this City, appear in opera at the Academy ON TWO OCCASIONS, namely:
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26, AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, NOV. 30, which will positively be her last appearance during the present season.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA, ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND MATINEE.
Box office and other ticket offices now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director......MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26, AT 8, MEDEA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.
Box and ticket offices are now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) Nov. 28, at 8, when will be produced Goethe's celebrated drama, EGMONT,
with the music composed for the same, by Beethoven.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
EXQUISITE MUSIC.
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

C. DIEHL'S
PAINTING OF MACBETH
Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth,
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT.
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 94 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 21 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 280 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work. 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MOSELY IRON BRIDGE AND ROOF COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 118 WILLIAM-ST.
WROUGHT-IRON BRIDGES,
BUILDINGS,
ROOFS,
CORRUGATED SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 308 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS—Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7½ P. M.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
First appearance of
Mr. S. C. PERRY,
THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Mr. A. MONTARY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
LIVING GORILLA, GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, MAMMOTH BABY, FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grand Duchesse
Fritz......Mlle. Tostee
Le Prince Paul......Mons. Guffroy
Le Baron Puck......Mons. Leduc
Le General Boum......Mons. Lagriffoul
Le Baron Grog......Mons. Duchesne
Nepomuc......Mons. Valter
Wanda......Mons. Monier
......Mlle. De Felcourt
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
positively for the last time this season,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
Armand......M. LA ROCHE
Marguerite......Mlle. DEBORAH
Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 895, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
FRIDAY, AND
SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 25,
every night during the week, and
AT ALL THE MATINEES,
will be presented
ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF STARTLING ARENIC SPLENDORS,
including
ALL THE MOST SENSATIONAL FEATURES which have characterized the performances at this establishment during the present season, together with ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES of equal excellence and attractiveness.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSISAN ATHLETE.
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA,
and whose
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
form, without exception,
THE MOST THRILLINGLY EXCITING
exhibition of daring and athletic skill the world has ever seen, will appear at every entertainment.
First week of the spirited equestrian diversion of BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK, by Madame Virginia Sherwood, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Jeanette Adams, Madame Soyer, and Mr. N. Austin.
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF ARTISTIC EQUESTRIANISM AND SURPRISING ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.

ORATORIOS.
STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS of the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats......$1 50
Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatories of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $149, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
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WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

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LOUISIANA.

The Union Party and Its President—A Conservative Party—Negro Rule and Popular Sentiment in Regard to It—The Alabama and Louisiana Conventions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.

Hon. KING CUTLER, who has recently returned from prosecuting his claim to a vacant Senatorship, had announced himself President of the Union Party of Louisiana, which claims to number ninety-four clubs and 57,300 members. He has thereupon been appointed by Gen. MOWER as Judge of the Second Judicial District of Louisiana. The Union Party having designated the New-Orleans *Times* as one of the organs of its opinions, that journal declines the honor, and expresses its disapproval of the appointment of Hon. CUTLER. Thereupon the Union Party indorses the personal and judicial merits of Mr. CUTLER, and "reverses its action" appointing the *Times* to the honor of organism. This compliment is transferred to the *Picayune*, which, at least, gets the "ad" of the Union Party—possibly the most substantial patronage it will have to bestow.

A CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The indications are that the Union Party will be merged in or superseded by the Conservative Party. Unionism is no longer in issue. The duration of the Union, so far as the South is concerned, is fixed. The question now is how to renew the material interests, and restore intersectional harmonies? Shall we have a melaincracy or negro rule? Shall we pay a national shirt tax on our cotton? Will we pay our national debt in gold or greenbacks? Will the public loan be paid off by taxation in the present generation, or shall it be funded and divided with posterity? Such issues must be presented distinct from the defunct abstraction of the past. From the enactment of measures agreed on by the people of the United States, can be eliminated a system expressing the common sentiment *now*. The past is with the historian. The revival of old names brings up the rehearsing of old issues; the former speeches of old partisans; the old enmities and the old ambitions with which we of the new dispensation have nothing to do. So the indications here are, as elsewhere in the South, to organize a Conservative Party, in which no questions of antecedent opinions will be asked, and in which a pledge of future fidelity to the oath of allegiance will be required. The issues of this party will be corrective of the ultra tendencies and the sectional hatred which are inculcated by those who insist that the war is still going on. The Conservative organization of Virginia shows what a solvent of old party antagonisms has been joined in a war which has overthrown the former walls of party demarcation There may be seen the gray-haired warriors of Whiggery and Democracy uniting in the same Convention to preserve a common existence from a common enemy. This enemy is

THE MELAINOCRACY,

or negro rule in the South, and, as a balance-of-power party, in the North also. Those who conduct the affairs of the Republican Party in Massachusetts have sent a programme into the South which must inevitably separate the population into a black and a white party. That this is nearly effected now may be seen in the fact that not more than two hundred "loyal whites" voted at the late election in this city, and a much smaller number in Mobile. In truth no white man can quit his own people and go among those who openly war against his race. As Mr. DOUGLASS is reported in the funeral address of Gen. DIX to have "expressed a regret that he had ever sided against his own section," as the State rights men of the North, and the Union men of the South were compelled to fall in and fight with their respective sections, so will the people of the Union be compelled to side with their own race, black or white, if driven to this combat of color. Tell those who are the peculiar friends of the blacks, tell the blacks themselves, that the formation of black and white parties will infallibly ruin the colored people by converging against them the hostility of the whole white race. It will be one great office of the Conservative Party to prevent this array of races against each other. You will see from this exposition of Southern sentiment that they do not recognize a party victory in the results of the late elections. They do not think those victories meant free trade, or State rights, or a strict construction of the Constitution. It meant down with negro suffrage at the North, the cotton tax at the South, and the internal revenue everywhere. It may have meant greenbacks to pay greenbacks, a home market for Western provisions and Eastern manufactories; it may have meant the White House and white women for white men alone; but it did not mean the resurrection of dry bones, implied in the reconstruction of the old Democratic Party. In speaking of a Conservative Party, it may be remarked that the same result would be attained by your idea of a reform Republican Party, which should slough off the shoddy warriors and black balance-of-power men, and reconstruct even that party on a basis of common sense, common justice and common honesty.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

You will have seen that the Alabama Convention has divided upon the report of the majority and minority of the Committee on the Franchise. The majority report admits to suffrage every citizen of the United States and every one declaring his intention to become such, after six months' residence in the State, excepting therefrom: 1. Soldiers and sailors stationed. 2. Persons who have violated the rules of civilized warfare. 3. Persons convicted of treason and other offences. 4. Those who refuse to vote on the new Constitution when submitted. Applicants for registry shall swear that they abandon the heresy of secession, accept the civil and political equality of all men, and will not punish or persecute those who differ with them in opinion. The minority admits to suffrage every male citizen and declarant after a residence of twelve months in the State, with the disqualifications stated in the three first exceptions above stated. The oath required is to "support and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and the Constitution and laws of Alabama."

This will show the division between the Conservative and the black Radical element. That the endeavor to disfranchise much of the white element in Alabama should alarm all of that race in the Convention, is shown by this extract from a letter written by a black Radical correspondent of the ebony organ here. It is written from Montgomery:

"The special order of the day is the consideration of the majority report of the Committee on Franchise.

The presentation of this report has acted as a 'feeler,' and brought out from their dark hiding-place the true sentiments of the men we have elected to represent us in that Convention. In the matter of franchise there is a great diversity of opinion; not two agree as to the proper mode or of the proper persons to be disfranchised.

Men who were elected solely by the votes of the colored men have already, at this early stage of the proceedings, shown their hands and disappointed their constituencies. It is the general opinion that a great deal of outside pressure is brought to bear upon some of the weak-kneed Republicans. The Committee on Franchise failed to agree, hence two reports were made, neither of which seems to meet the wishes of a majority of the Convention."

Of course when the black Radicals adjourn the Convention to ascertain how far their friends in Washington will authorize the disfranchisement of white people, those of the prescribed complexion must "show their hands," and in doing so naturally disappoint their colored constituencies.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

The organic utterances here indicate that the programme of Alabama is that of Louisiana, and the result of a sharp line between black and white is probable. We are now promised a Constitution which shall legislate colored people into places into which they are not admitted in Boston, Chicago or New-York, and to insure this reform it is proposed to elect, at the time of voting on the new Constitution, all the executive, legislative and judicial officers, so that the Convention shall insure the execution of its own decrees. Yet the same doubts whether the white delegates will stand up to this programme appears to cross the minds of the leading agitators here as elsewhere. The execution of the Faneuil Hall programme is therefore very doubtful in the South. The mass of the colored population are very friendly, and once assured that they are not to be sold into slavery again, their interest in common with the whites will make them renounce the extreme pretentions made on their behalf, and acquiesce with their white brethren in the situation.

THE VENDETTA.

Notwithstanding the combination of codes, and the various administrations of justice with which we are blessed, the social customs of our foreign population still hold sway. A few nights since a Sicilian rushed from an alley-way with a poinard half a yard long sticking through him. Of course he died. The Police could find nothing. The law of these people is to tell nothing, for fear of being themselves murdered. Witnesses were dumb or knew nothing, and the Court discharged the only man arrested for want of proof. All that was known of the murdered man was

"So there he lay, in some Italian quarrel,
Slain by three bullets from an old gun-barrel."

It is a remarkable peculiarity among these Sicilians, that they will not testify against each other. The newspapers are giving cases in which a man wounded to death has refused to make oath of the cause and manner of his death. W. M. B.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Drift of Political Sentiment Among Whites and Blacks—The Radicals Certain to Carry the State—The New Military Tax Law—Topics in the City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 18, 1867.

For many weeks past public sentiment among the white people of South Carolina has been steadily settling down in favor of a policy of absolute nonaction in all that pertains to the reconstruction of the State under the laws of Congress. During the summer there might have been said to exist two parties among the whites, namely, the "passivists" and those who "accepted the situation." There is no longer room for any such distinction, for all are now passivists alike. This result is attributable in a larger degree perhaps to the issue of the Virginia election than to any other circumstance. The argument is everywhere urged that, as Virginia, with a largely preponderating white population, and in spite of all the efforts of her registered Conservatives, has been unable to save herself from negro-radical rule, it would be utterly futile to attempt to avert a similar result in this State, where the registered whites are in so hopeless a minority. Of course the effect of the recent Democratic successes at the North has been to intensify this determination of the whites to hold aloof from all participation in the reconstruction proceedings, and the popular disfavor with which the Northern States have received the proposition of negro suffrage has here infused a slender element of hope into a policy which was the offspring of a kind of grim despair. It may now, therefore, be regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Convention election which is to take place in this State during the present week will be carried, almost without opposition, and in every district, by the blacks, *i. e.*, by the Radicals; for the events of the last few months have effectually dispelled the hope that any considerable proportion of the freedmen would vote in the conservative interest. The whites will keep altogether away from the polls, content to rest their case upon the action of their recent Convention in Columbia, in publishing a formal protest to the world against the evils of a negro supremacy, which they consider themselves, under present circumstances, powerless to avert. Meanwhile, the prospect of certain success has given rise to

TROUBLES IN THE RADICAL CAMP

Of a very threatening character. These dissensions, strange as it may seem, are based upon the very distinction of color, to abolish which, it has hitherto claimed, is the chief plank in the party platform in this State. As long as the handful of white Radicals here had to deal only with the ignorant and gullible native darkies, their claim to leadership was undisputed and they had everything their own way. But now that the outside pressure of Conservative opposition is removed, there is no lack of shrewd and educated colored men, chiefly from the Northern States, who see the opportunity and do not hesitate to use it, of pressing their own claims for political preferment. The dusky hue of their skins gives them an advantage over their white rivals, the extent of which only those who are familiar with the strong and universal prejudice of race which marks the negro character can fully appreciate. These ambitious negroes, in their harangues to the freedmen, make no scruple to turn against the Radical whites, the very arguments which these latter have hitherto used to inflame the blacks against their late masters. They teach the freedmen the secret of their own numerical strength and unmask, with a success that Conservative speakers could never hope to emulate, the knavery and selfishness of the white men who would avail themselves of that strength to ride into power. Moreover, they enforce the principle that the black man can never trust his interests in the keeping of the white man, whether rebel or Radical, and that his only safeguard against future reënslavement lies in the choice of political representatives of his own color. These appeals have had a tremendous influence in determining the complexion of the Republican candidates (who are the only candidates) for the State Convention. A large majority of that body will consist of negroes, fresh from the cotton fields and by no means the most intelligent representatives of their class. It is now regarded as certain that this will be the precursor to the election of blacks to congressional and other high positions.

GEN. CANBY ASSUMING THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

Gen. CANBY, whose civil functions under the Military Act have hitherto been chiefly of an executive character, has had devolved upon him by recent events the duties which ordinarily appertain to the Legislative power. The General Assembly of the State having ceased to exist, the Military Governor finds it necessary to modify and renew, in the form of General Orders, those enactments which are usually made from year to year for the purpose of keeping the machinery of the State organization in motion. I refer to measures of taxation and appropriation. In order to prepare these important acts with due regard to the peculiar exigencies of the times and the condition of the people, Gov. ORR has been summoned from Columbia, and for some days past has been in earnest consultation with Gen. CANBY. They have availed themselves of the views of leading practical business men, as to proposed modifications in the existing tax laws, and there is good reason to believe that the result of their labors has been the framing of an ordinance which will prove far more equal in its operation, and far less onerous to the people at large, than any which a mere assemblage of lawyers and politicians could have devised.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

There is considerable commotion among the members of the present city government and their immediate friends on account of a rumor to the effect that Gen. CANBY is about to tender for their acceptance the "iron-clad" oath. Their terms of office having expired, and the usual election to fill their places having been prohibited, they now hold office only by the sufferance of the military authorities. It is well-known that there is hardly an officer of the existing municipal organization who could take the test oath; so that if it is made a *sine qua non* of continuance in office, it will immediately occasion a complete revolution in the city councils. It is not considered probable, however, that in such an event the negroes would obtain any considerable influence in the control of city affairs; for Gen. CANBY is known to prefer white appointees, as a rule, where suitably loyal men can be had; and, as a last resort, there are quite enough Northern men resident in the city to afford a proper field for selection. A few weeks probably will determine this matter.

The cotton trade along the wharves is now quite lively, and imparts a degree of briskness to general business of every kind. The steamers leaving here daily for Northern ports are gorged with freight; and, as a beginning, we have one steamer (hopefully named the *Pioneer*) plying regularly between Charleston and Liverpool. I hear that her owners are well pleased at the success which their venture is meeting.

The city, so usually bare of amusements, is having a surfeit in that line just now. Three circuses in succession have held forth their spangled and elephantine attractions, and have relieved the pockets of the freed people of a vast quantity of fractional currency which might otherwise have found its way into the Savings Banks; and to-night a third-rate theatrical company begins a brief season at an improvised theatre, promising to wind up their engagement with a provincial representation of the "Black Crook!" Q.

WEST INDIES.

The United States and St. Domingo—The Cholera—Custom-house Affairs—The Theatrical Season—The Coolie Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 18, 1867.

The news received last night by the Government announce that the conclusion of the treaty between the Republic of St. Domingo and the United States has been suspended by order of President CABRAL, who accuses Mr. SMITH, Envoy of the United States, of connivance with the intrigues and schemes of Ex-President BAEZ, who, as previously reported, is in favor of the cession of the Bay of Samano to Uncle Sam. St. Domingo may, perhaps, declare war to the United States. If so, the Government had better make immediate preparations to defend the coast, and more especially the harbor of New-York. A war with St. Domingo! Heaven forefend!

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera, or at least the malady which has received that title, and which, according to popular rumor, is daily calling for numerous victims, is fast disappearing, an order having already been issued by the authorities not to receive any more patients in the temporary hospitals.

The number of deaths reported from cholera is about four times the number of persons deceased from all diseases. As we have only one cemetery, it becomes a matter of inquiry where the dead bodies are carried to and what becomes of them. But one death has occurred in the navy, and about fifty have been recorded among the troops stationed here. Very explicit orders have been issued by the authorities in regard to a thorough cleansing of the city.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

The season will be a brilliant one. An excellent Spanish dramatic company is now performing at the Tacon, and RISTORI will open in the same house on the first of December. Nearly every available box and seat has been taken already for the entire RISTORI season, both here and in Matanzas. The opera troupe under BIACHI will open at the Villannera, while another operatic troupe is expected to occupy the Tacon, after RISTORI's departure. The latter troupe, I presume, will be the one now performing at the New-York Academy of Music. ALBION will open next week his Varieties and Circus Combination, and the Japanese, among whom is the celebrated "All Right," are already here, and after a short season in Matanzas, will go to the Tacon for a few nights. All these attractions, with the numerous performances of private associations, will undoubtedly satisfy the rising generation, and make *paterfamilias* groan at the prospect of having his pockets attacked in a peculiarly ferocious manner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The Custom-house administration continues to issue its daily series of orders. Masters of vessels will in future make out triplicate copies of manifests, furnishing the Custom-house with two of the same. Another order requires all merchants to pay up all duties before taking a new invoice out of the Custom-house. The order relative to inspectors has not produced much benefit, as the wharf is crowded with goods which the merchants have been unable to take away, the doors closing at sunset, while the inspectors are not on hand until late in the afternoon. A large number of Government employes, and among them the new Administrator of Customs, Mr. PRADOS, arrived by the Spanish mail steamer this morning. The steamer brings a letter announcing that Gen. LERSUNDI would not come, and the reports of his coming or staying in Spain are getting so numerous and conflicting that it is impossible to get at the truth.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The coolie trade will soon begin, as the cool weather is setting in. Several ship loads are expected this month, and the Spanish steamer *Cataluna* left this port yesterday to bring another load. The *Diario* has published an editorial advising the establishment of a direct line of steamers from here to Aspinwall, and another to connect on the Pacific side, for the purpose of bring coolies to this island; and there is every probability of the adoption of the suggestion. The natives of the far-off Empire of China may be the means of developing and improving the commerce and marine of this island, as they are already improving the cultivation of the soil, but some provision ought to be made for facilitating the return of Chinese to their country after the eight years of their contract have expired. QUASIMODO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Sabbath—Sermon by Rev. H. D. Northrop.

A large congregation gathered in the Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, last evening, upon the occasion of the anniversary of Scotia Division No. 27, Sons of Temperance.

The Pastor of the church, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, preached an appropriate sermon on "The Sacredness and Obligations of the Christian Sabbath," taking for his text the words:

"And He said unto them, 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.'"—Mark ii., 27.

The reverend speaker took the grounds that the Sabbath is a wise and beneficent institution, and that it would be better to abolish it entirely than to make it a day of debauchery and reveling. Abstractly speaking, it is good because it is appointed by God. If, in our short-sighted wisdom, we should not discover all the worth of an institution like the Sabbath, from what we know of the character of God, we might conclude that it was good. If the design were, in a measure, conceivable, the Divine authority of the command would lay a paramount claim to our obedience. No one can deny that the Sabbath was made for man in which to restore the energies of body and mind. He should say that public reason was sadly stupefied and public morality was irretrievably corrupted, if it required any argument to convince men of the value of one day of rest in seven. The body cannot refresh itself merely by an act of the will. Let the engine be stopped, let the shop be closed, let the iron shutters be dropped, let the hammer rest beside the anvil, let the needle stick in the cushion, let the wheels of toil stand still, send the workman home, give him time to rest. Rest is a law of nature, ordained when the evening ended the first day—a law written in the setting sun—as old as the cycles of the earth. To cancel it would be the signal for the planets to drop, for systems to be dissolved. There is no weariness like that one felt on Saturday night. A man must be either making money very fast, or else tremendously eager to do it, who will not say, after the fatigue and fever of the week, "I am glad that to-morrow I can rest." It is said to be desirable for one never to grow old, to keep the fires burning, and maintain the freshness of his youth. Those fires burn brighter; that heart is warmer; that refreshed nature is kinder, more youthful, more congenial on Monday morning, than if the previous day had been as busy and perplexing as the one that preceded it. The Sabbath is good for man, if merely on the ground of economy. The student, the mechanic, the clerk, the book-keeper, will accomplish more if he has his Sabbath; and so will the oxen in the yoke, the horse in his harness. The Sabbath is good for man on the highest of all grounds—that of religion and public morality; and if we have a right to stand up for this holy institution against the encroachments of labor, if we have a right thus to preserve it because it embodies all that is humane and Christian, we have a double right to preserve it against that terrible desecration which must follow the pouring out of liquid fire on almost every corner of our streets.

The speaker alluded, in conclusion, to the work being done by Scotia Division toward securing quiet Sabbaths by spreading the principles of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. This Division began its existence about two years ago with eleven charter members, and has now about 130 in all. The influence of such organizations cannot but be conducive to public morality, and should be encouraged by all who love order and desire the happiness of their fellow men. The Sabbath day should be sanctified, and handed down to our children's children as it came to us from those who prized its honors as among the most precious gifts of God to humanity. The music of the evening was superbly rendered by a quartette choir, led by Mr. W. H. DAYAS, organist.

The Temporal Power of the Pope—Sermon by Bishop Laughlin.

Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, last evening delivered an interesting discourse in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth-street, E. D., treating principally of the unity of the Catholic Church and the temporal power as exercised by the Pope. After a reference to the important work intrusted to the Apostles, and handed down by them to their successors, in which he traced the progress of the Church from its infancy, and the success attained by it, he went on to speak of the necessity of continuing the power of the Pope as centered in the Holy City during the ages past. He considered it even of greater importance now that the Pope should retain the powers delegated to his predecessors than before, because if driven from Rome he could not with the same independence act as the head of the Church. In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers to bear their share of the great burden being thrust upon them, as the head of the Church needed the support of all his children. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Protestant and the Roman Church Compared—Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON preached at the Broadway Tabernacle on "The Mistake of Protestants and the Lessons to be Learned from the Church of Rome." He said the Reformation had by no means been a failure, and cited in support of the proposition the common practices of the Roman Church. But if Protestantism had not succeeded in some of the chief centres of Catholic countries the fault could not be attached to the Protestant Church, for it was well known that a Protestant Bible-class or prayer-meeting in those places would be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. That Protestantism, however, was a success, in history there was abundant proof. One of the mistakes of Protestants was the union of the Church with State, and many of the evils in foreign nations could be traced to that source. Another mistake was the retention of many of the errors of the Roman Church, of an ecclesiastical, ritualistic and governmental nature. In speaking of the government of the Church the preacher argued that if certain creeds desired higher articles of administration they should strive to reclaim their Episcopacy from vassalage to Roman Catholics. A third mistake was the division of the Communion of Saints by reason of theological or formal differences. A fourth mistake was minute sectarian subdivisions and rivalries. A lesson to be learned from the Roman Church was how to keep the Church foremost in our thoughts and minds. The Roman Church succeeded in reaching the mass of the people through the frequency, adaptability and democratic equality of her religious services. Protestants made a mistake in restricting an edifice to the uses of one congregation. Dr. THOMPSON then referred to Rev. NEWMAN HALL as an illustration of what can be done by adopting a more liberal church system. By his plan of preaching in different churches he succeeded in reaching the multitude. The Roman Church taught us to identity practical charity with religion and the Church; also gave us an idea of the avocation of woman as a dispenser of Christian charity and consolation. As to the matter of educating their children, it was the duty of Protestants to provide places of instruction where the expenses shall compare favorably with those of Catholic institutions. Still another lesson taught by the Roman Church was a forecast and liberality in providing for the extension of the Church. To sum up all, Protestants needed practical unity in religious matters and a more intense zeal in winning souls to Christ.

American Christian Commission.

A well-attended meeting in behalf of this association was held last evening, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, pastor. After the preliminary church services, Dr. CROSBY explained briefly the object of the organization known as the American Christian Commission, which, he said, was inaugurated about two years ago at a convention of clergymen of different denominations, held in Cleveland, Ohio. The ultimate object of the Society is the evangelization of that large class of people who are at present without the pale of Gospel preaching or Christian influence. The Society does not of itself, however, propose to do the evangelizing work, but merely to arouse the Christian churches to the necessity of the work, and to collect and distribute information as to the best modes of accomplishing it. This they do by means of tracts, by correspondence with similar organizations throughout the world, and by the use of the secular and religious Press. The Society has already collected information from nearly all the countries of Europe, which is comprised in a library of over 3,000 books and pamphlets, open to free consultation at No. 26 Bible House, in this City. A duplicate of the library is also located in St. Louis, Mo. Another means of arousing the Christian public and spreading information is the holding of Christian Conventions in different parts of the country, some ten or twelve of which have been held since the organization of the Society, and have given rise to numerous smaller Conventions. In fine, the Society aims to be an auxiliary to the evangelical churches at large, without regard to denomination, and to furnish them such information as will enable them to prosecute the work of evangelization among the spiritually destitute of their own parishes to the best advantage.

At the close of Dr. CROSBY's remarks the audience was addressed by Mr. F. G. ENSIGN, the Western Secretary of the Society, who gave some account of the labors of the Society thus far and what they proposed to do in the future. He said they had issued and distributed 37,000 printed documents during the past year, containing information of the nature set forth above, and had visited forty cities during the last nine months to consult with parties and set on foot the work of evangelization. The labors of the Society had been blessed beyond the expectations of its projectors, and it gave fair promise of being one of the most useful and practical Christian enterprises of the age.

The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Mr. SUPTER, Rev. Mr. MINGENS and W. E. DODGE, Jr., of this City, and by GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, who explained the character and urged the importance of the Society. The meeting closed with prayer and benediction.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott on Religious Topics.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT preached yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Chapel of the Second Unitarian Society, corner of Clinton and Congress streets. The lady excused herself for not having a text to speak from. She recommended the congregation to study the enlightened virtues of modern times, by which means corroborative testimony would be furnished of the truthfulness of the Scriptures. Having alluded to the researches of Dr. COLENSO and others, who were making strenuous efforts after truth without regard to the Scriptures, she next paid a high compliment to Dr. CHANNING, one of the greatest ornaments of the church. Next passing on to the preaching of modern times, she expressed her pleasure at finding that the pulpit was fast losing its monopoly, and the ministry becoming more extended and one. Then reverting to the corruption of modern politicians and depravity of demoralized Christendom—the result of want of religion and misquotation of Scriptures—she next, as a contrast, alluded to the great reforms of public times, which produced a new era in social life, and caused peace and harmony to remain undisturbed in society.

Rappaport Memorial Service.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. S. CARO, Rabbi of the Congregation *Bikur Cholim u'Kadisha*, at their Synagogue, No. 63 Chrystie-street, delivered an eulogy upon the life and character of the late Rev. SOLOMON RAPPAPORT, one of the most distinguished Rabbis of the Jewish Church. The scene of Rabbi RAPPAPORT's labors for many years was the City of Prague, where he died. He was one of the most learned scholars as well as one of the most eloquent exponents of his faith, and his character and services were done full justice to by his eulogist.

The large edifice was crowded in every part, and the speaker was listened to throughout with the closest attention. Dr. CARO is himself a recent acquisition to the Israelitish Church of New-York, having just arrived from Germany to take spiritual charge of the congregation before which the eulogy was delivered.

Temperance Meeting at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Last evening a Temperance mass meeting was held at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. The building was filled to repletion. Dr. GEORGE F. BENNETT presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who commenced by asking if there was any lady or gentleman in the room whose friends had lost or suffered nothing by the use of intoxicating drinks. There was no response, and he believed no person could conscientiously rise and say a friend of his or hers never directly or indirectly lost anything in consequence of the use of intoxicating drinks. The evil was a universal one, and it was humiliating to think that they were assembled to solve a problem which was easier than that two and two make four. The audience were brought together merely to be told that poisonous rum was not beneficial. And yet for that stuff which was so ruinous to life, over $250,000,000 were expended in the United States. That sum, if placed at interest, would be sufficient to purchase every acre of land and all the present property in the country. In fact the entire Union was swallowed up every thirty years in the shape of rum. It would be infinitely better that it should be sunk entirely. As other instances of the evil he would remark that the people could easily pay the national debt if they would only stop drinking, and more than three-fourths of the poverty existing in the country were traceable to drunkenness. A story had been told him by a friend of his who had recently traveled through the State of Maine. He called at several places for drink, used his utmost powers of coaxing and persuasion; but all was of no use, and actually for ten long days he had to astonish his stomach every morning with a glass of cold water. [Laughter.] He himself knew an instance of a young lady who had been reduced to the lowest state of poverty by the dissoluteness of a father; and he well remembered the time when, driving through a city with a friend, into his carriage was thrown a bouquet in which were the words, "Remember the inebriate's daughter," and he and his friend had from that moment pledged themselves to the present course of action. He regretted to say that the persons most addicted to the vice were the social, kind, generous and liberal people, none of the lean men would ever be caught drinking, they wanted all the money for themselves. [Laughter.] Those social people met and pledged their health—actually in poison—and then they continued drinking each others health, putting in draught upon draught of poison. One of such persons was an Irishman, whose wife determined on giving him a gentle hint the first opportunity, as to the wickedness of his course. One day, while he was watering the horses, she asked her husband would not he like another "baste" take enough (of water) and then be satisfied. "Ah," was the reply, "if there was another horse at the end of the trough drinking his health, dedad, he would be drinking till morning!" [Laughter.] One of the arguments of American people was that they were a free people and had a right to use rum, and they wanted no arbitrary laws to prevent them from doing what they liked. No man should be prevented from doing what he had a right to do, and which was just he should do, but no man should do that which was injurious to his neighbor. The farmer, the merchant or the shoemaker benefited themselves and others; but drink, while it not only impoverished, it also made criminals and paupers, for whom the country had to pay. The American people were proud of their manufactures, which they sent over to the Paris Exposition, but no rum-seller sent over a quantity of his mixture. And this reminded him of a rustic youth who observing a drunken man outside a rum shop, ran in to the barkeeper and told him his sign had falled down. [Laughter.] Alcohol had its effect on the constitution and the person. One addicted to it was easily known by the flag of distress—the red nose—thrown forward. It prospered neither with the seller nor the drinker; the one is met by a just retribution, the other receives the reward of a miserable life and untimely grave. An artist once met a lovely child, and took its picture as a model of human beauty. Passing through a jail years afterward, the same artist took the picture of a criminal as the ugliest and most depraved human being he thought it possible he could see, and hung it up as a contrast beside that of the angel boy. Subsequent discoveries showed that the "angel" and the besotted brute were the same, one metamorphosed into the other by means of drink. Some men say they drank a good deal, but kept within limits. Such persons were to be feared most; for drink was injurious any way, for while the semi-temperate man encouraged vice, the drunkard acted as a warning. The speaker next alluded to the different stages of drunkenness, narcotic, nervine, &c., and said a police officer told him that of 99 cases out of 100 the chief offences against the law were chiefly produced by drink. He next referred to the equally injurious practice of tobacco chewing, and concluded by giving the opinion of the celebrated Dr. JEWETT, who said that alcohol when taken went through the whole system, even to the brain, and its effects, if not present, was at least prospective.

A collection was then made, after which the meeting separated. Next Sunday HORACE GREELEY is to speak in the same place on the same subject.

The Newsboy's Lodging-house.

One of the best things ever done by the Children's Aid Society was the establishment, in 1854, of the Newsboy's Lodging-house. Mr. C. L. BRACE, in giving an account of the origin of the movement, says: "While engaged as Secretary and Trustee of the Children's Aid Society, in 1853-54, I was pained at the sight of such numbers of newsboys and street-boys sleeping about at nights near the newspaper offices, in boxes or under stairways. I remember, one cold night, seeing some ten or a dozen of these little homeless creatures piled together to keep each other warm, beneath the stairway of the *Sun* office. There used to be a mass of them also at the *Atlas* office, 'sleeping in the lobbies, until the printers drove them away by pouring water on them. One Winter, an old burnt-out safe lay in Wall-street, which was used as a bedroom by two boys who managed to crawl every night into the hole that had been burnt. I was often amused at their accounts of their various lodgings. 'Oh, Mister,' one said, 'there's nothing like them steam gratins—it's just as good as a feather bed! And next to 'em I likes a good box of sand, 'cause you can git it all up 'round you, and kinder snuggle in it; but bummin' is hard work in a nor'-easter!' Not only newsboys, but little shoe-blacks, fruit venders and others similarly engaged, as well as some who have no occupation at all, are cared for at the Lodging-house. During the year 1866-7, there were 8,192 different boys, from five to fifteen years of age, following all kinds of street trades, under the charge of the Superintendent, Mr. C. O'CONNOR and his wife, the matron of the institution. During the thirteen years in which the Lodging-house has been at work, 307,602 lodgings have been supplied to homeless boys. But few lads remain over year after year, and as the whole number of different lads, counting year by year, is 48,910, it is estimated that at least more than forty thousand different boys have been the subjects of this charity. During that time $53,025 57 have been expended by the Children's Aid Society for this object, of which the great proportion has been the fruit of private liberality. During the same period $14,739 74 have been paid by the boys toward the expenses of the Lodging-house, in petty sums of four or five cents each for lodging, &c. There were also saved by the lads and deposited in their bank, $14,661 70, omitting from the calculation three years in which no account was kept. Over a regiment of these boys have joined the army; great numbers who were placed on farms in the West have enlisted, thus returning to the nation what their benefactors have so kindly done for them. One of them at his death in a Virginia hospital, bequeathed all his savings ($100) to the Society. During the years 1866-67, 8,192 different boys have been members of this institution. The number of lodgings furnished were 33,633; of meals, 49,519. Their payments toward the expense were $2,127 44. The number every night is from 140 to 150. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is one of the many branches of the Children's Aid Society, and while that is sustained will be kept up. We hope that this year the Society may be endowed with a fund in answer to its appeal, for the especial purpose of making this most simple but beneficent charity for street-boys perpetual.

When every one looks forward to a time of festivity, it is natural that the newsboys should be among those who anticipate a pleasant Thanksgiving Day. It is to be hoped that the good friends who desire to promote the happiness of these poor boys, to whom such opportunities of enjoyment are rare, will remember them on this occasion. Gifts for the purpose can be sent to the Superintendent, Mr. C. O'CONNOR, No. 126 Fulton-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Sugar market is active and firm at 8¼@8¾ reals ℔ arroba for Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., and 9¾@10 reals ℔ arroba for Nos. 15 to 20 D. S. Tobacco quiet; fillers scarce. Freights, 75c. ℔ box. Bacon, $14 50@$15 ℔ cwt. Butter, 28c. for prime, and 24c. for lower grades. Petroleum, 3¼@3¾ reals ℔ gallon, in bbls., and 4 reals ℔ gallon in tins. Hoops, rough, $36 ℔ thousand. Flour, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Hams, $24 ℔ cwt. for sugar-cured, and $16 for Ordinary. Lard, 15¼c.@17¼c. in tins, and $18 ℔ cwt. in 25 ℔ tins. Lumber—White Pine, $21 ℔ thousand; Pitch Pine, $28@$32 ℔ thousand. Onions, $4 50@$5. Potatoes, $4@$4 25. Tallow, $12@$13. Wax and Honey unchanged. Exchange firm; on London 14 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, ¼@1 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York currency, long sight, 25¼@26 ℔ cent. discount. Gold, long sight, 2@2¼ ℔ cent. premium; Short Sight, 4@4¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

TOBACCO—But little was offering and nothing was done. COTTON nominal at 15c. HEMP dull and unchanged. FLOUR heavy but easier; Superfine, $6 50@$7; Extra, $8; Double do., $8 75@$9; Choice, $9 25@$9 85. WHEAT dull; Fall has declined 3c.@4c.; Choice, $1 40@$1 45; Spring has declined 8c.@9c.; sales at $1 75@$1 85. CORN higher, at 92c. for new and 97c.@$1 for old. OATS firm at 67c.@68c. BARLEY advanced to $1 40@$1 45 for Spring. RYE held higher. MESS PORK, $21 for old and $20 25 for new. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. LARD, 12c.@12¾c. for tierce, and 13c.@13¼c. for keg. No sales of WHISKY. LIVE HOGS dull at 5¾c.@6¾c.; packers are backward, owing to the mild weather; 42,000 head have been packed to date. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 7,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR steady, but unchanged. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet; small sales of No. 1 Indiana at $1 22. OATS scarce and quiet. BARLEY unchanged; sales 16,500 bushels good to choice Up Lake at $1 43@$1 45, principally at the latter, and 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 48. RYE scarce. PEAS scarce; sales 2,200 bushels Canadian at $1 33½@$1 35. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS 32,000 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—500 bbls. Flour, 22,300 bushels Wheat, 30,200 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 55,000 bushels Barley, 49,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Peas, 205,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull; sales 150 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for City Ground and Western Spring. WHEAT stagnant and entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales 15,000 bushels New at $1 05@$1 06; 3,000 bushels Old Western at $1 15@$1 16, all in loads. OATS only in retail demand; sales at 67½c.@68c. RYE held at $1 50 for Western. BARLEY—Sales 6,200 bushels Canada at $1 48. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES are unchanged. NOTE.—Every description of grain and flour, also pork, lard, fish, butter and eggs are very scarce. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS are over for the season.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and nominal; nothing doing; new on the ear 70c.@75c. The receipts are in excess of the demand. OATS quiet at 63c.@65c. RYE dull. BARLEY easier and in fair demand for Fall. COTTON very dull but nominal; Middling offered at 15½c. WHISKY dull and no demand; in bond, 32c.@33c.; nothing doing. HOGS—the weather is too warm; receipts 5,000 head. MESS PORK dull and offered at $19 50. LARD dull at 11¾@12c.; steam was held at 11¼c.; 11c. was offered. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; no Sides in the market excepting new. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. Gold firm at 139¾, buying. Money tight at 12@15 ℔ cent. Exchange steady.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 72@$1 72½ for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 57@$1 60. RYE dull at $1 36 for No. 1 and $1 29@$1 30 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $19 50; Extra Prime Pork, $15 50. Green HAMS, 9¾c. LARD, 11¾c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $6@$6 75. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $5 25@$6 75 for fair to good shipping. HOGS quiet at $5 75@$6 10 for good to extra choice; $6 40@$6 60 for fair to good. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS inactive at 8c. on Corn to Buffalo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON easier; Middling Orleans, 16¼c.@16¾c.; sales, 2,900 bales; receipts, 4,024 bales; exports, 3,474 bales. SUGAR firm; Fair, 11¾c.; Prime, 13¼c. MOLASSES easier; Common, 70c.; Choice, 95c. FLOUR dull; Treble Extra, $11 75; Choice, $13. CORN dull, and declined; White, $1 05; Yellow, $1 10. OATS firmer at 75c.@78c. PORK—No sales reported; held firm at $22 50. BACON dull; Shoulders retailing at 12c.; Rib, 14c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD quiet and unchanged; no sales reported. Gold, 139¾@140. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; City Double Extras, $8 75@$9 25; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9; Extra, $8@$8 37. WHEAT declining; quoted at $1 81 for No. 1, and $1 72 for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 2c.; sales at 58c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 92c. for New Shelled. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 16c. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Saturday Nov. 23.

FLOUR quiet and in good demand; Double Extras from Spring Wheat, $9 75@$11 50; from Winter Wheat, $10 50@$12. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 50@$2 53; No. 2 do., $2 38@$2 40. CORN dull and lower; Old No. 1, $1 05¼; New, 97c. OATS nominal at 66c. RYE firmer but unchanged. BARLEY quiet but firm at $1 50@$1 55 for No. 1; and $1 35@$1 40 for No. 2, State and Canada. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON very dull; Middling, 16¾c.@17c. FLOUR continues very dull; the shipping demand is about supplied for the present. WHEAT—The offerings are very light; Prime to Choice Red, $2 55@$2 60. CORN steady but dull; Mixed Western, $1 27; Old White $1 32@$1 35; Yellow $1 35@$1 37. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. RYE dull at $1 55. PROVISIONS depressed and quotations nominal. LARD, 12¼c.@12¾c. for City.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 45 for Choice Upland Canada; $1 48 for Bay Quinte. RYE scarce. PEAS better; sales 2,200 bushels at 33¼c. free. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12¾c. to New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 23.

TOBACCO—Lugs, to Medium Leaf, $5@$6. Flour dull; Superfine, $8. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 45. CORN—New, on the ear, $1 05@$1 15. OATS, in bulk, 65c.@66c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD firm at 12¾c. MESS PORK dull at $20. COTTON, 15c.@15½c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c. DRESSED HOGS heavy at 6¼c.@6¾c; slaughtering is suspended in consequence of the warm weather.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 2c; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 57; No. 2 Spring, $1 88. CORN dull; old declined 3c.@4c.; new advanced 1c.; sales No. 2 Wabash at $1; Michigan, $1; new at 92c.@93c. OATS declined 1c. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOG unchanged and dull. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON dull at 17¼c.@18¼c. for Middling. PETROLEUM—Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 25c. FLOUR dull; extra family at $11@$12 25. WHEAT firm; White, $2 60@$2 80; Red, $2 50@$2 55. CORN—Yellow, $1 44@$1 45. mixed Western, $1 40. OATS, 76c.@78c. BARLEY—Western, $1 50. MALT, $1 60.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON heavy; Medium 14¼c.@14¾c. CORN, $1 10@$1 12. OATS, 70c. Superfine FLOUR dull and unchanged. PORK, $22 25@$22 50; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD, 13c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 49c. RESIN dull and nominal. COTTON declined and quiet; Middlings, 15c. TAR firm at $2 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON active and steady: Middlings, 16¼c.; sales 1,000 bales; receipts, 940 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON market dull and lower; sales 400 bales; Middling, 15¼c.@15¼c.; receipts 600 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON in fair demand; sales 1,400 bales; receipts, 315 bales; exports, 3,707 bales; Middlings, 15¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 23.

COTTON dull; sales 513 bales; Middlings, 16c.; receipts, 2,894 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 26; Reading Railway, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾. Gold, 139⅞.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer		Date	From	To
Pennsylvania	Nov.	13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Nov.	13	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov.	13	Glasgow	New-York.
Persia	Nov.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	Nov.	16	Bremen	New-York.
Celia	Nov.	16	London	New-York.
Aleppo	Nov.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Paris	Nov.	20	Liverpool	New-York.
France	Nov.	20	Liverpool	New-York.
Periere	Nov.	21	Havre	New-York.
China	Nov.	23	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York	Nov.	23	Bremen	New-York.
Western Metropolis	Nov.	23	Bremen	New-York.
Allemannia	Nov.	23	Hamburg	New-York.
Minnesota	Nov.	26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer		Date	From	To
Scotia	Nov.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Nov.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Nov.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Nov.	28	New-York	Bremen.
City of Washington	Nov.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Nov.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Nov.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Nov.	30	New-York	London.
Saxonia	Nov.	30	New-York	Hamburg.
St. Laurent	Nov.	30	New-York	Havre.

FOR PANAMA, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Steamer		Date	From	To
Nebraska	Nov.	25	New-York	Panama.
Morro Castle	Nov.	28	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Nov.	30	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 25.—*In Steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Carl Moser, wife, two children and two servants; G. H. Cohen, P. Silbermann, Sarah Rindsberg, Clara Bacharach, V. Lanknan, Fanny Cohen, G. Gengel, J. R. Carazo, H. Manecke, E. Breilmann, A. Stettheimer, J. Greenebaum, wife and daughter; Franziska Seligman, D. Cohen, P. Eimenhoist, G. R. Entler, A. Cahn, wife and three children, B. Cahn, Louisa Lubitz, A. Katy B. Napfli, Anna Reinbold, A. Strauss, E. Simon, wife and child, H. Franke, Enze and Alwine Asmus, E. Hofman, Max Foss, Sophie Herpel, E. Veerhoff, S. Philippsohn, Mina Freitag, Marie Mandel and child, Mrs. B. Fuchs and 2 children, C. Kruger, C. Bottigheimer, Ludwig Bernsheim, Louis Huspeden, Emelie Otto, L. Reese, H. Langteldt, C. Sinz, H. Engel, E. Blasse, E. Hartmann, B. Franz, Margarethe Ruprecht, E. Donner, F. Wulff, E. Albanus, J. Juhler, Emma Rumpf, George and Christine Shrig, J. Schultz, H. L. Kanter, J. Bernard, B. Moore.

In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—Frank Abraham, Douglas Drysdale, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Lizzie Baylis, John Cleave, Robert Cleave, Mrs. Cleave, Miss Cornish, Mrs. White and infant, Miss A. Maury, D. Hubbard, Miss Brereton, Mrs. H. A. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mr. Sellars, Mr. Beale, Miss Dickson, and 300 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon rises.... 6 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 45 | Gov. Island. 8 34 | Hell Gate.... 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Vera Cruz Nov. 10, Sisal 15th, and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Turner. Nov. 23, lat. 38 10, lon. 74 28, spoke brig Naiad, of Bermuda, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg Nov. 10, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 763 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had fine weather and light variable winds during the passage. Was detained four hours at Sandy Hook.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Nov. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 365 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 22, lat. 41 56, lon. 62 58, passed ship Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Hartson.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

U. S. surveying steamer Endeavor, Hallett, Rockland, for Baltimore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had heavy easterly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Vicksburgh, Hall, Providence.

Ship Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Kollon, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 14 ds., in which split sails, &c. Has had 12 deaths on the passage, (10 children and 2 adults,) and 2 births.

Bark Bidwell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Castine, Me., Nov. 19, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy N. E. gales during the entire passage.

Bark Rainbow, (of Pictou,) Buorot, Glace Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to master. 3d inst. John Sutherland, seaman, aged 23 years, fell from the foretopgallant-yard to the deck and was instantly killed.

Bark Mary Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Effie Deans, (Br., of Salcombe,) De Forrest, Patras 69 ds., with currants to order. Oct. 9, during a gale from E. S. E., was boarded by a sea, which washed overboard John Hill, a seaman, of Salcombe, and Thos. Finnerty, of Belfast, who were lost.

Brig John Aviles, Weed, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to master. Had heavy weather, and lost part of deckload. Is bound to Washington, D. C.; put into this port for a harbor.

Brig Proteus, Drisko, Machias 10 ds., with piling to master.

Brig Sarah Peters, Higgins, Ellsworth, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Angola, (of Parrsboro,) Southergreen, St. Martin's Nov. 9, with salt to Crandal & Umphray.

Brig Pedro, Bray, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Elizabeth Ames, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had heavy N. W. gales since leaving Nantucket Shoals.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Harlin, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. D. Nickerson, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Orralloo, Small, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. James P. Henry, Walker, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to master; is bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Hattie, Carter, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to master; is bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Meilen, Jacmel 25 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wyman, Duran, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. H. Burnett, Prowler, Jacksonville, Fla., 23 ds., with lumber for Providence.

Schr. C. Hill, Cheeseman, Boston.
Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. L. J. Boardman, Wrighton, Fall River.
Schr. Acken, Hobby, Stamford.
Schr. Lotta, Smith, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Spearville, Brown, Dennis.
Schr. Rockingham, Walker, Bangor 14 ds., lumber.
Schr. Pannapple, Wallace, New-Haven.
Schr. Bowen, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Lydonia, Chapman, Eastport.
Schr. Manatico, Slate, Boston.
Schr. Maria, Hull, Milford.
Schr. Annie, Pearce, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. L. Daniels, Crooder, Hartford.
Schr. Bell, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Bill, Ely, Limewood.
Schr. Hudson, Chapman, New-London.
Schr. Annie, Kelly, Harwick.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown.
Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. A. Decker, Johnson, Portland.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

BELOW—Schr. Virgin Queen, (Br.,) St. Domingo.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—Steamships Denmark, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; City of Cork, for Antwerp; Gen. Meade and Circassian, for New-Orleans; Manhattan, for Charleston; John Gibson, Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24—Arr. steamship Ontario, from Liverpool Nov. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with 31 cabin and 130 steerage passengers. 22d, lat. 44 42, lon. 1936, saw steamship Java, from Boston for Liverpool; schr. Lydia, Norwell, from Patras.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Myrover, New-York, and W. A. Hunt, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24—Passed up to Norfolk, the English ship Propontis, from Boston. She loads for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24—Arr. steamship C. W. Lord, ship Victoria, bark Halcyon, schr. Loyal Scranton, from New-York; bark Vulture, Liverpool; Proteus, Bucksport; ship Malacka, Philadelphia, and ship Enterprise. The steamship Levant is to load for Liverpool direct.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The brig Queen Esther, (Br.,) hence for the West Indies, returned on account of head winds, and anchored in the Lower Bay.

The sloop Sarah Walters, Seaman, Roslyn, went ashore on Mill Rock, in Hell Gate, Sunday evening. Will probably get off next high tide.

Capt. Samuels, President of the New-York Submarine Company, sailed Saturday on the steamer South America for St. Thomas. He goes out to look after the wrecking expedition which the Company sent out a few days ago. He has arranged for a second outfit, to follow him in a few days, consisting of schooners, pumps, divers, and everything necessary in the wrecking line.

The brig Norma, (Old.,) from Rio Janeiro, anchored at Sandy Hook, awaiting orders, has been ordered to New-York, and was towed to the City yesterday.

PORTLAND, Nov. 24.—The steamship Moravian from Liverpool, Nov. 14, and Londonderry the 15th, arrived at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. She reports that the 23d, at 7:40 o'clock in the morning, having signalled the steamship Sidon bound east, in lat. 43 20, lon. 60 53.

Spoken, &c.

Brunette—schr., from Jacksonville for Newport, Nov. 24, off the Highlands.

Peri—brig, from Eastport for New-York, Nov. 22, lat. 40, lon. 73.

Reunion—ship, of Bath, from Boston for Charleston, Nov. 22, lat. 40 45, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Sisal, Nov. 15, brig Eliza H. Kimball, loading for New-York Nov. 2.

At St. Martin's, Nov. 9, brigs Martin Burns, Bealy, for Philadelphia 12th; Queen of Beauty, (Br.,) for New-York in 3 ds.; China, for do. in 2 ds.; schr. Miller, for do. in 2 ds.

At Jacmel, Oct. 30, brig Alma, Galvin, for Miragoane, to load for New-York; schrs. P. L. Smith, Bunker; Transfer, Bunker, ldg. for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2—Noon.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Prowse, from New-York, has arrived here on the way to Live pool.

Dr. SHERMAN

having devoted over thirty years to the special study and treatment of Abdominal Hernia or Rupture, with an unparalled success, respectfully offers his assistance to those who may be afflicted with this malady, in the full confidence of his ability to give immediate and permanent relief. During the time of cure the patient is not restricted in diet or exercise nor does he suffer as he must in seeking a cure from the inhuman pressure of a truss. Dr. SHERMAN'S HERNIAL APPLIANCES and

RUPTURE CURATIVE

COMPOUND are warranted in every instance.

OFFICE, No. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH-ST.

GREAT SALE
OF
CLOTHING,
AT
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 657, Nov. 23, 1867.
50, 34, 1, 6, 13, 4, 16, 45, 60, 12, 55, 51, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 658, Nov. 23, 1867.
30, 68, 8, 43, 49, 69, 5, 23, 70, 66, 39, 50, 22.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 581, Nov. 23, 1867.
25, 20, 43, 1, 13, 35, 70, 9, 63, 30, 7, 4, 44.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 582, Nov. 23, 1867.
58, 9, 77, 60, 55, 23, 50, 13, 37, 51, 45, 39, 20.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.
Melton and Whitney Overcoats - - - - $15
Walking Jackets - - 10
Full Suits - - - - - 18
Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

KELLEY'S WEEKLY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
SECOND NUMBER
OUT TO-DAY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
This number contains
SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS,
From designs by STEPHENS, PERKINS, and others of our best Artists;
The commencement of a most interesting and amusing story,
"JACK O' THE MILL;"
A full page cut representing a scene in a NICARAGUA FOREST;
Two poetical stories of our Baby-hood, with illustrations the most comical;
THE ELF-KING;
Concluding chapters of the strange story
BURIED ALIVE,
and of
"FIVE OUNCES OF GOLD."
Together with a mass of other valuable, interesting and amusing matter.
READ KELLEY'S WEEKLY